The PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

Publiſhed THREE Times a Week; on *Tueſday*, *Thurſday*, and *Saturday* Evenings.

Vol. I.] TUESDAY, MAY 2, 1775. [Num. 43.

WILLIAMSBURG, *April 22.*

LAST Thurſday night Capt. Collins, with a party of men, belonging to the Magdalen armed ſchooner, by command of Lord Dunmore, came to this city, from Burwell's ferry, and privately removed out of the magazine, and carried on board the ſaid ſchooner, about twenty barrels of gunpowder belonging to this colony. The inhabitants were alarmed with the intelligence early yeſterday morning, the Common Hall aſſembled, and the following addreſs was preſented to the Governor.

To his Excellency the Right Hon. JOHN *Earl of* DUNMORE, *his Majeſty's Lieutenant, Governor General, and Commander in Chief of the colony and dominion of* VIRGINIA:

The humble ADDRESS of the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council of the city of WILLIAMSBURGH.

My Lord,

WE his Majeſty's dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council, of the city of Williamſburg, in Common-Hall aſſembled, humbly beg leave to repreſent to your Excellency, that the inhabitants of this city were this morning exceedingly alarmed by a report that a large quantity of gunpowder was in the preceding night, while they were ſleeping in their beds, removed from the public magazine in this city, and conveyed, under an eſcort of marines, on board one of his Majeſty's armed veſſels lying at a ferry on James river.

We beg leave to repreſent to your Excellency, that as this magazine was erected at the public expence of this colony, and appropriated to the ſafe keeping of ſuch ammunition as ſhould be there lodged from time to time, for the protection and ſecurity of the country, by arming thereout ſuch of the militia as might be neceſſary in caſes of invaſions and inſurrections, they humbly conceive it to be the only proper repoſitory to be reſorted to in times of imminent danger.

We farther beg leave to inform your Excellency, that, from various reports at preſent prevailing in different parts of the country, we have too much reaſon to believe that ſome wicked and deſigning perſons have inſtilled the moſt diabolical notions into the minds of our ſlaves, and that therefore the utmoſt attention to our internal ſecurity is become the more neceſſary.

The circumſtances of this city, my Lord, we conſider as peculiar and critical. The inhabitants, from the ſituation of the magazine, in the midſt of their city, have, for a long tract of time, been expoſed to all thoſe dangers which have happened in many countries from exploſions, and other accidents. They have, from time to time, thought it incumbent on them to guard the magazine. For their ſecurity they have, for ſome time paſt, judged it neceſſary to keep ſtrong patrols on foot; in their preſent circumſtance then, to have the chief and neceſſary means of their defence removed, cannot but be extremely alarming. Conſidering ourſelves as guardians of the city, we therefore humbly deſire to be informed by your Excellency, upon what motives, and for what particular purpoſe, the powder had been carried off in ſuch a manner; and we earneſtly entreat your Excellency to order it to be immediately returned to the magazine.

To which his EXCELLENCY *returned this verbal anſwer.*

THAT, hearing of an inſurrection in a neighbouring county, he had removed the powder from the magazine, where he did not think it ſecure, to a place where it would be in perfect ſecurity; and that, upon his word and honor, whenever it was wanted on any inſurrection, it ſhould be delivered in half an hour. That he had removed it in the night time to prevent any alarm, and that Captain Collins had his expreſs commands for the part he had acted. He was ſurpriſed to hear the people were under arms on this occaſion, and that he ſhould not think it prudent to put powder into their hands in ſuch a ſituation.

We learn from Pittſylvania that there is now living in that county one Mrs. Smith, in the 109th year of her age, formerly of James City county; ſhe lately danced at a wedding, and ſung a ſong of thirteen verſes diſtinctly, which ſhe learnt at nine years old. She mounts a horſe with great agility, goes to mill, fords a river 200 yards broad, and labors for ſubſiſtence.

From the GENTLEMAN's MAGAZINE *for* Sept. 1774.

NOTHING affords a ſerious contemplative mind a larger fund of reflexion, or more forcibly impreſſes a juſt ſenſe of the vanity and inſignificance of all ſublunary enjoyments, than the conſideration of the many calamities and diſaſters which befal perſons of the higheſt rank, and moſt ample fortunes, which muſt, undoubtedly, be peculiarly grievous to them, as their minds, enervated with pleaſures and luxury, may reaſonably be ſuppoſed leſs able to bear thoſe reverſes of fortune to which they are often expoſed.

I was led into this train of thought by reading the hiſtory of the Piercy family, eleven of which houſe enjoyed the high dignity of Earl of Northumberland, and lived in a kind of regal ſtate; but were, nevertheleſs, ſo unfortunate, that ſix of theſe Earls died violent deaths, as did many of the colateral branches, of whom I have here ſubjoined a ſhort account.—Henry Piercy, firſt Earl, was defeated and ſlain in battle, by Sir Thomas Rokeby, high ſheriff of Yorkſhire, at Bramham Moor, Feb. 29, 1408. Henry ſecond Earl, was killed at the battle of St. Alban's, May 22, 1455. Henry, third Earl, was ſlain at the battle of Tonton, March 29, 1461. Henry, fourth Earl, was murdered by a tumultuous mob at Cocklodge near Thirſk, April 28, 1489. Thomas, ſeventh Earl, was beheaded at York, Auguſt 2, 1572. Henry, ninth Earl, ſhot himſelf in the Tower, June 21, 1585. Thomas Piercy, Earl of Worceſter, brother to the firſt Earl, was beheaded at Shrewſbury, 1403. Henry, Lord Piercy, eldeſt ſon of the firſt Earl, was ſlain at the battle of Shrewſbury, July 22, 1403. Sir Ralph Piercy, third ſon of the firſt Earl, was ſlain by the Saracens in the Holy Land, anno 1400. Sir Thomas Piercy, fifth ſon of the ſecond Earl, created Lord Egremont, Dec. 20, 1449, was killed at the battle of Northampton, 1460. Sir Ralph Piercy, ſeventh ſon of the ſecond Earl, loſt his life at the

battle of Heglamore, April 25, 1463, and Sir Thomas Piercy, ſecond ſon of the fifth Earl, was executed at Tyburn, for being concerned in Aſke's conſpiracy, 29th Henry 8th. It is very remarkable, that John Nevill, created Earl of Northumberland by Edward 4th, 1464, after the attainder of the third Earl, loſt his life at the battle of Barnet, 1472; and that John Dudley, created Duke of Northumberland by Edward 6th, 1551, after the title became extinct by the death of Henry, ſixth Earl, without iſſue, and the attainder of Sir Thomas Piercy, 29th Henry 8th, was beheaded 1553. As if ſome fatality attended the title, this ſeries of calamities, which attended theſe noble perſonages, confirms the poet's obſervation;

The ſcenes of trouble, which afflict the great,
Teach private life to prize its humble ſtate.

NEW-YORK, *May* 1.

We hear there are letters in this town, from Connecticut, which ſay, that the number of men lately aſſembled at Boſton, including thoſe from Connecticut and Rhode Iſland, amounted to 60,000; that they are moſtly returned to their reſpective homes, leaving an army of about 15,000 to watch General Gage's motions, who, we are told, has given the inhabitants of Boſton permiſſion to leave the town, on condition they left their arms behind them; that two frigates, and three General Officers were arrived at Boſton from England, and a large number of troops hourly expected; and both General Gage and the inhabitants of Boſton had ſent expreſſes to Great-Britain with accounts of the late action at Lexington and Concord.

We are well aſſured, that the report of the troops and inhabitants of Marſhfield being cut off, is without foundation, they having all got ſafe into Boſton.

We ſtill ſeem to be in great ſuſpence about our accounts from Boſton, the authenticity of part of them being doubtful; however we make not the leaſt doubt there has been a ſmart engagement between the King's troops and the Provincials, in which we hear the former have loſt 302 men, killed, wounded, and taken priſoners, and the latter 37; but we do not learn there was any general officer loſt on either ſide; and the regular poſt being now ſtopped, between this place and Boſton, it is probable we will remain ſomewhat longer in the dark concerning this very diſagreeable, unhappy and melancholy tranſaction.

A letter from Boſton, dated laſt Monday, and received ſince writing the above paragraphs, ſays, "The communication between this town and country is entirely ſtopped up, and not a ſoul permitted to go in or out without a paſs. This day the Governor has diſarmed all the inhabitants, after giving them his word and honor that the ſoldiers ſhould not moleſt nor plunder them. Cambridge is the head quarters of the Provincials, and they are commanded by General ——: They are entrenching themſelves at Roxbury, and erecting batteries to play on our lines."

The men of war at Rhode-Iſland have taken two ſloops bound from thence for Providence, with flour, belonging to Mr. Brown, of Newport; and the owner was taken on board one of the King's ſhips.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 2.

The GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Province met here yeſterday purſuant to adjournment.

On Saturday laſt we had a meeting in this city of the Military Aſſociatiors, when it was determined that each ward ſhould be formed into one or more companies; the officers to be choſen in the reſpective wards. Two troops of light horſe are now raiſing. Two companies of expert *Riflemen*, and two companies of Artillery-men are forming. We have ſix pieces of braſs artillery, and ſeveral light iron ones. Our provincials arms, powder, &c. are all ſecured. Three provincial magazines are forming. In ſhort, MARS has eſtabliſhed his empire in this populous city; and it is not doubted but we ſhall have in a few weeks from this date, 4000 men, well equipped, for our own defence or for the aſſiſtance of our neighbours.

Several gentlemen, who meaſured the ground on which the people ſtood at the meeting on Saturday, are of opinion that their number amounted to eight thouſand.

The Virginia aſſembly is prorogued to the firſt Thurſday in September next.

Extract of a letter from Boſton, dated April 22 and 23.

"We have been cloſely beſieged, and no proviſions brought to market for ſeveral days, which has reduced us to an allowance."

"Lieutenant Knight was the only officer killed in the engagement; fourteen officers wounded, two of whom dangerouſly; ſixty-two privates killed and miſſing, and 105 wounded (part of every regiment except that at the caſtle) excluſive of the marines, who ſuffered more than any regiment."

"The Governor and gentlemen of Boſton have agreed to open the town, on condition of the inhabitants delivering up their arms to the Selectmen. The Governor engages to protect the lives and property of ſuch as chooſe to ſtay. Thoſe who chooſe to quit the town, to go where they pleaſe, and the boats of the fleet to aſſiſt in conveying ſuch perſons, with their effects, as chooſe to go to any part of the harbour. The town was beſieged by 20,000 men, who it was expected would attack the fortifications."

"The wounded officers and ſoldiers were treated with great humanity by the inhabitants of Charleſtown on their return."

The Otter ſloop is arrived at Boſton. It is ſaid ſhe has brought over the act for ſhutting up, on the firſt of July, all the ports except St. Lawrence, Nantucket, New-York, and North-Carolina.

ARRIVALS. Sloop John, Drew; ſloop Fanny, Allibone, from Grenada; ſloop Peace and Plenty, Mumford, from Rhode-Iſland; brig Nancy, Taylor, from Barbados; ſhip Delaware, Cain, from Leghorn; brig Morning Star, Price, from St. Croix; brig Catherine, Mulloney, from Halifax; brig ——, Gilpin, from Antigua.

*** The Contributors to the Relief and Employment of the Poor, in the City of Philadelphia, are deſired to attend their annual Meeting at the Court Houſe, on Monday the Eighth Day Inſtant (May) between the Hours of Two and Six in the Afternoon, being the Day appointed by Law to elect MANAGERS and a TREASURER for the enſuing Year.

OFFICE

For the SALE of REAL ESTATES.

On Wedneſday the third of May, at three o'Clock in the Afternoon, will be ſold by Public Vendue, on the Premiſes,

TEN LOTS of GROUND ſituate on the Weſt Side of Paſſyunk Road, and North Side of Hudſon's Lane, being Part of the Eſtate of Anthony Duchee, jun. deceaſed, and ſold in Purſuance of his laſt Will and Teſtament, by deſire of Mr. Andrew Doz, Executor. PLANS may be ſeen at the Office, the Coffee-Houſe, and at the Tavern oppoſite the Premiſes.

MATTHEW CLARKSON,
EDWARD BONSALL.

Many Plantations, Houſes, Ground Rents, and Lots, in and about the City, to be ſold, and let on Ground-Rents, at ſaid Office, which would take up too much Room in a News-Paper to be particularly deſcribed.

Mr. TOWNE,

By inſerting the following, taken from a late London Paper, you will oblige A CUSTOMER.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the army at Boſton, to his friend in London, dated Nov. 22, 1774.

ACCORDING to promiſe I write you of my arrival. The troops are juſt put into quarters, the workmen at Boſton were ſo muliſh, that the General was obliged to ſend to Nova-Scotia for carpenters and bricklayers to fit up barracks for our accommodation. The country is very plentiful, and all ſorts of proviſions cheaper than in London, though much riſen from ſuch a number of people being got together. The inhabitants of this colony retain the civil and religious principles brought over by their forefathers in the reign of Charles the firſt, and are at leaſt one hundred years behind hand with the people of England in every refinement. With the moſt auſtere ſhow of devotion, they are void of every principle of religion and common honeſty, and are reckoned the moſt arrant cheats and hypocrites upon the whole continent of America. The women are very handſome, but, like old mother Eve, very frail; our camp has been as well ſupplied in that way, ſince we have been on Boſton common, as if our tents were pitched on Blackheath. As to what you hear of their taking up arms to reſiſt the force of England, it is mere bullying, and will go no farther than words; whenever it comes to blows, he that can run faſteſt will think himſelf beſt off *. Believe me, any two regiments here ought to be decimated if they did not beat, in the field, the whole force of the Maſſachuſett's province; for, though they are numerous, they are but a mere mob, without order or diſcipline, and very aukward at handling their arms †. If you have ever ſeen Colonel D—— marching his regiment from Ludgate-hill to the Artillery-ground, you have an epitome of an American army. We expect to paſs the winter here very quietly. The ſaints here begin to reliſh much the money we ſpend among them, and I believe, notwithſtanding all their noiſe, would be very ſorry to part with us.

* *Verified by the late helter ſkelter flight of the King's troops at the rate of ſeven miles an hour.*

† *The falſity of this aſſertion is proved by about 300 provincials (no accounts ſay more than 600) drove 1800 of the King's brave troops, who ſay that the provincials fought like bears, and one ſoldier, upon his return, told his comrades that they might as well attempt to* STORM HELL.

By his Excellency WILLIAM FRANKLIN, *Eſq; Captain General, Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Province of New-Jerſey and Territories thereon depending in America, Chancellor and Vice-Admiral of the ſame, &c.*

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS I have lately received deſpatches from one of his Majeſty's principal Secretary's of State, containing matters of great importance to the colony, in the preſent ſituation of public affairs, and calculated to reſtore that harmony between Great-Britain and her American colonies, ſo eſſential to the intereſt and happineſs of both; and being deſirous of communicating the ſame as early as poſſible to the General Aſſembly of this colony, in order to give them an opportunity of uſing their beſt endeavours towards effecting ſo deſirable a purpoſe, I have therefore thought fit, and by and with the advice and conſent of his Majeſty's Council, do hereby appoint the ſaid General Aſſembly to meet at the city of Burlington, on Monday the fifteenth day of May next, of which all his Majeſty's ſubjects concerned therein are required to take notice, and govern themſelves accordingly.

WILLIAM FRANKLIN.

Perth Amboy, April 28, 1775.

Philadelphia, April 29, 1775.

ALL Perſons, who have FIRE ARMS by them, are deſired to give public Notice thereof, and diſpoſe of them at a moderate Price to thoſe who want them. It is ſuppoſed there are a conſiderable Number in this City, which were uſed on board Veſſels during the War.

L O S T,

THE twenty-ſecond Inſtant, A SILVER WATCH, with a Silver Dial Plate; on the Out-ſide Caſe are the Letters P.M. 1770. It is ſuppoſed to be loſt on board of a Petti-Augur, or Schooner, at Market-ſtreet Wharf. Whoever will bring the ſaid Watch, or give Information ſo that it may be had again, ſhall receive TWO DOLLARS Reward by applying to the Printer.

A POTTER,

WHO underſtands the Buſineſs, that will undertake the Care and Management of a Pottery in the Country, and can be well recommended for his Sobriety, Honeſty and Ability, will meet with good Encouragement by applying to the Printer immediately.

Now SELLING OFF by

GEORGE BARTRAM,

At the Sign of the GOLDEN FLEECE's HEAD, in Second-ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Walnut Streets,

A large and freſh Aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE, ſome of which are as follow, viz.

BEST ſuperfine, ſecond and low priced Broadcloths, of the neateſt and moſt faſhionable Colours, with ſuitable Trimmings; plain Kerſeys, Naps and Bath Coatings, Mens and Womens black and coloured Silks, Velvets, Cotton Velvets and Velverets, beautiful buff and white Hair Shags, Denim, Prunello, Everlaſtings and Royal Ribs, handſome Scotch Plaid, beſt Flannels and Baizes, rich black Paduaſoys and Satins, Handkerchiefs of all Sorts, Chints and Calicoes, a Variety of Cambricks ſuitable for Gentlemen's Ruffles and Stocks, long Lawns and Muſlins, a large Aſſortment of brown and white Ruſſia Sheetings and Heſſians, beſt Cotton Checks, Calimancoes and Durants, handſome Silk and Worſted Stuff for Womens Gowns, an elegant Aſſortment of the beſt Moreens, a Quantity of the beſt Rugs, Broadcloth and Swanſkin Blankets, &c.

Likewiſe a large Aſſortment of Hoſiery, viz. Mens, Womens, Youths, Maids, Boys, Girls and Babies knit and wove Worſted, Thread and Cotton Stockings; Mens Silk and Worſted Ditto, Mens and Womens plain and embroidered Silk Ditto, Mens Worſted and Silk Breeches Patterns of the beſt Quality.

N. B. The ſaid GEORGE BARTRAM, being reſolved to decline his Retail Trade, aſſures his Friends and the Public that he will ſell his Stock of Goods on Hand at the very loweſt Rates, and allow a Diſcount for Caſh to thoſe who purchaſe a Quantity.—All indebted to him by Bond or Book Accompt, above Six Months, are requeſted to pay immediately, which will prevent diſagreeable Meaſures being purſued.

Juſt arrived in the Ship Ann, Capt. Fortin, from Briſtol,

A NUMBER of healthy Men and Women SERVANTS, among whom are tradeſmen, alſo ſawyers, footmen, labourers, &c. whoſe Times are to be diſpoſed of by WILLIAM FISHER, and SON. They may be ſeen at Mrs. Cryder's, the Golden Swan, in Third-ſtreet.

SILVER TOM

WILL cover this Season, at the Stable of the Subscriber, at the *Butchers-Arms* on the Five-Mile Round, at the low Price of thirty Shillings the Season, or fifteen Shillings the single Leap, and half a Crown to the Groom.

SILVER TOM is almost sixteen Hands high, and full three Quarters blooded, only five Years old, got by Mr. *Hopkins*'s Horse BOHEMIA, which was got by Colonel *Sharp*'s famous imported Horse OTHELLO, the Sire of SELIM, and is allowed, by competent Judges, to be one of the handsomest Horses in America, fit for either Carriage, Draught or Saddle; he trots and gallops very light.

At the same Place BRILLIANT will cover at the low Price of thirty Shillings the Season, or fifteen Shillings the single Leap, and half a Crown to the Groom. He is a beautiful gray Horse, got by the Son of GOLIAH that won seven King's Plates in one Season, and is full fifteen Hands and an Inch high, trots and gallops well. Pasturage for Mares will be provided at six Shillings a Week, and good Care will be taken of them.

JOHN MITCALFE.

N. B. As to thorough bred Horses, no one can expect a Racer without a full bred Mare; for that Reason the above Horses are of more Use than another that may cover for three Pounds the Season.

To be SOLD, or chartered to any Part of Virginia immediately,

THE SCHOONER NANCY, with all her Sails, Rigging, Anchors and Cables, *&c.* as she came from Sea; will carry four hundred and fifty Barrels, or thereabouts, lying at *Stamper*'s Wharf. She is an excellent Vessel, four Years old, and a prime Sailor. For farther Particulars apply to *Hervey Wilkins*, at *George Bartram's*, or Capt. *Elligood* on board.

DELIVERED by Mistake of the Porter, out of the Ship JAMAICA, Captain *Robert Jermyn*, A SMALL CASE OF PRINTED CALLICOES, marked W. Crow's Foot, S. No. 6. Whoever may have the said CASE is requested to inform *Mease* and *Caldwell*, or *Thomas C. Williams* of the same.

This Day is PUBLISHED (Price 1 s. 6d.)

By Robert Bell and Benjamin Towne,

THE CHRONICLE OF THE KINGS OF ENGLAND, from the Reign of William the Conqueror, first King of England, down to his present Majesty George III. containing a true History of their Lives, and the Character which they severally sustained, whether in Church and State, in the Field, or in private Life.

This Book, though published under the fictitious Title of Nathan Ben-Saddi, was wrote by the ingenious Author of the ECONOMY of HUMAN LIFE, and has gone through almost every Press in Europe.

THOMAS DORSEY,

At the STORE lately occupied by *Hubley* and *Graff*, on the West Side of *Front-street*, five Doors below *Chesnut-street*,

SELLS WHOLESALE and RETAIL,

Lisbon, Malaga, Teneriffe, Port, and other WINES,

Old Jamaica Spirits, excellent French Brandy, West India Rum and Molasses;

Single refined Loaf Sugar, Lump, Sugarhouse and Muscovado ditto;

Coffee, Chocolate, Allspice, Pepper, Rice and Ginger, Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs and Cinnamon;

Weston and Country Snuff, Brimstone, Alum and Copperas

Indigo, Madder, chipt Logwood, Redwood and Fustick;

Wrapping Paper, Lamp Oil, Corks, Rosin and Glue.

Also Gallon, half Gallon, and Quart Bottles.

NOW SELLING,

By JOSEPH STANSBURY,

Opposite *Christ-Church* in *Second-street*,

A large and general Assortment of

CHINA, GLASS, and EARTHEN WARES;

Oval Quart BOTTLES, by the Gross or Hogshead;

Crates of Sheet GLASS;

PIPES in Boxes;

Oval and common, plain or richly ornamented

LOOKING GLASSES;

BRISTOL PORRINGERS, in Crates,

APOTHECARIES FURNITURE;

FOWLING PIECES, PISTOLS, TRINKETS;

Great Variety of ornamental IMAGES, &c. &c.

N. B. Orders for the Country carefully packed on a short Notice, and charged at the lowest Prices.

WANTS EMPLOY,

A PERSON well acquainted with Land-Surveying, Guaging, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, &c. Any Person he may be thought serviceable to, may agree upon easy Terms. Inquire of the Printer.

WANTS A PLACE,

A GARDENER, a young Man lately come from England, who has been regularly brought up to the Business, understands it perfectly, and can be well recommended. Inquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,

A Remarkable good and well situated MALT HOUSE, convenient for procuring Barley. Inquire of the Printer.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by BENJAMIN TOWNE, in *Front-Street*, near the *London Coffee-House*, where Subscriptions for this Paper are taken in at TEN SHILLINGS the Year, THREE SHILLINGS the Quarter, the Money to be paid at the Time of subscribing; or two Pennies each Number. All Manner of Printing is performed with Fidelity, Care, and Despatch at the said Office.

The PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

Publiſhed THREE Times a Week; on *Tueſday*, *Thurſday*, and *Saturday* Evenings.

Vol. I.] THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1775. [Num. 44.

From the LONDON EVENING POST *of February* 4.

SINCE it is the privilege of Engliſhmen to ſpeak with freedom on all ſubjects, there needs not any apology for offering to the public the ſentiments of an individual upon matters of a general and intereſting concern.—However futile or nugatory they may appear, they evidence at leaſt a laudable attention to objects of importance, and have therefore ſome ſmall claim to the indulgence of his countrymen.

We are now ſo far advanced in the progreſs of thoſe meaſures adopted in the Cabinet reſpecting our brethren in America, that the ſucceſs of our arms alone can vindicate the preſent ſyſtem of policy; but if that ſucceſs is not attained, and if the events, which are likely to fruſtrate it, appear probable and concluſive, are our Miniſters to be held only in contempt and diſgrace for their want of foreſight? Will they not be amenable to the juſtice of the nation for involving it in calamity and ruin.

When the tempers of thoſe people had been ſo recently irritated, was it prudent or politic to rekindle a flame that was hardly extinguiſhed; but when they ſacrificed their intereſt and eaſe, and expoſed themſelves to want and diſtreſs, was it not madneſs and folly to drive them to deſpair? Can it be ſuppoſed that a people, capable of ſo exalted a conduct, will not ſtake their lives, and ſeal with their blood the ſupport of the cauſe they have eſpouſed? All ages, all nations declare in their favour.

Ten thouſand men are conſidered in the preſent language of court as ſufficient to bring them to reaſon. Alas! twice that number would be only as a drop of water in the ſea.

The moſt moderate computation of the inhabitants of that part of the world, capable of bearing arms, goes ſo far beyond any force we could ſend againſt them, that meaſures of this nature muſt appear ruinous and abſurd. But it will be ſaid, that the advantage of diſcipline, and the experience of our officers, will turn the ſcale of inadequate numbers in our favour.

Theſe are, to be ſure, circumſtances of ſome weight; but let it be remembered that our common ſoldiers are the dregs of ſociety—a claſs in our community diveſted of principle, and embarked only in that profeſſion from a depravity of adhering to any other.

The Americans, on the contrary, will be united by every tye that exalts human nature—the defence of their rights and their liberties, and the mutual preſervation of themſelves and their kindred. Their paſſions will be ſtronger than thoſe of men who are ſtimulated to action only by the fear of puniſhment. Deſertion, which may prove fatal to us, will be unknown to them. And when once they have attained the knowledge of war, and the practice of arms, which their ſituation muſt prompt them to acquire, will not the conſequences prove fatal to ourſelves?

Beſides, is not France intereſted in our diſunion? Has Spain forgot the policy of Elizabeth?

Let us now, for one moment, attend to the reverſe of theſe meaſures. Had we allowed them to have remained on the ſame footing they were on at the concluſion of the peace, might we not for ages have lived in harmony, and enjoyed the advantages of their commerce? Would not thoſe advantages have ſupported our grandeur and opulence? Would they not have more than compenſated for all our former expences? They would. Behold now the ruinous proſpect of our affairs—a civil war with our colonies ſupported by the moſt formidable powers in Europe—the event of that war, the independency of America—the irrecoverable loſs of our trade, and the miſery and diſtreſs of our manufacturers.

Would it be preſumptuous, from theſe circumſtances, to unveil futurity, to foretel commotions and rebellion? This advantage, my countrymen, is however to be obtained. When theſe events take place, reſtore the conſtitution to its firſt principles; hand down to poſterity the freedom of your anceſtors, and let it not be ſaid that liberty alone is enjoyed by their offſpring in America.

GRACCHUS.

LONDON, *Jan.* 26.

The Miniſtry ſeem determined on coercive meaſures againſt America, and to be fearleſs of the dreadful conſequences at home. If we do not enjoy the two great bleſſings of peace, plenty and ſecurity of our perſon and property at preſent, what will be the caſe when thouſands of unemployed manufacturers and artificers are turned adrift, and left at large to increaſe the banditti of ſtreet robbers, houſe breakers and highwaymen; ſhall we not be aſſaulted at noon Day?

Extract of a letter from Toulon, Dec. 22.

"Orders have juſt arrived here from the court of Verſailles to the Commiſſary of marines here, to fit out immediately the St. Genevieve of 60 guns, the Dauphin of 30 guns, four frigates, and two ſloops of war with all poſſible ſpeed; the command of this ſquadron is to be given to the Chevalier de Eſprine, and is deſtined for the iſland of St. Mauritius in the Eaſt Indies, and is to carry 4000 troops immediately. The Chevalier has arrived here, and the troops are daily expected."

They write from Paris, that his Moſt Chriſtain Majeſty has ſhut himſelf in his palace for ſome weeks paſt; the Queen of France conſtantly appears in public, but without the King.

A correſpondent ſuppoſes that the Birmingham people expect large orders for muſkets ſwords, &c. if the prayer of their petition is heard, and a war enſues with America.

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, Feb. 2.

"Yeſterday we had a much higher tide, in this harbour, than ever was known in the remembrance of the oldeſt inhabitant living, attended with a hard wind to the ſouth. Every houſe in the Point had from one to two feet water in their lower rooms, and boats were rowed from the beach up to the Point bridge. This iſland was in a manner laid under water, and we hear that ſeveral hundreds of cattle, ſheep, &c. have been drowned, and much damage done to the field ſowed with corn. A whole row of houſes was entirely ſwept away from the back of the Point, by the ſtrength of the ſea, but

happily no lives (as we hear yet) are loſt. The gale continues yet, but not with that violence, and the tide will not flow this day much above its cuſtomary height."

The ſending off troops from Ireland, and making that long oppreſſed nation voluntary neceſſaries to the ruin of their fellow ſubjects in America, reminds us of that ſimilar deteſtable policy of Charles I. who privately encouraged a horrid maſſacre in Ireland for the better purpoſe of carrying on his deſpotic meaſures at home.—"*But even handed juſtice returned the poiſoned chalice to his own lips.*"

Lewis the Twelfth wept in council as often as the neceſſity of the times required the impoſition of the ſlighteſt tax.—— When ſhall we ſee a Britiſh King do ſo?

Thurſday an Iriſh ſeaman went into a public houſe in Gray's-Inn-Lane, and ſpake as follows: "Now the peace is *deſtroyed*, and the war *made up*, I hope no gentleman ſailor will ſerve his Majeſty (God bleſs him) till we know who and who are together; and whether Lord North (Lord d——n him) is to ſet Engliſhmen by the ears when he pleaſes, and bid them off before they have begun fighting.—For my part, I don't like blows without quarrelling, nor a quarrel without blows."

Feb. 25. Notwithſtanding the ſeſſions are juſt ended at the Old Bailey, there are now 176 priſoners in Clerkenwell Bridewell.—A circumſtance which ſhews the neceſſity of an immediate attention to the morals of the lower ranks of the people.

In the debate, at the General Court of the India Company held on Thurſday, the precarioufneſs of the Company's affairs appeared in the moſt ſtriking light. The miſconduct of their political concerns at Madraſs, in conquering the provinces bordering on the Carnatic, and putting them into the hands of Mahomet Ally, already ſo powerful by the aid of the Company, who raiſed him from obſcurity, as to become inſolent and dangerous, was ſo glaring, that Mr. Winch is removed from that government. The encreaſing power of Hader Ally, who is known at this time to be ſupported by the French, is equally menacing in that quarter. In Bengal the interference of the Company, in the diſputes of the great powers in the interior parts of Hindoſtan, their deviations into remote provinces, at even a thouſand miles diſtance from Calcutta, and their aggrandizing Sujah Dowla, who is much more likely to become a deſtructive enemy, than to continue a faithful ally, render the affairs of the Company even more hazardous in that province than in the Carnatic.

It would be precluding the effuſions of humanity to make a ſingle obſervation on the diabolical purpoſes of a Miniſtry who ſeem ſolicitous to imbrue their hands in the blood of their fellow creatures; elſe might we aſk, to what the meaſnres of the Miniſter tend? Is it humane to hire troops, with the public money to commence a civil war, and throw the kingdom into confuſion? Is it right to ſtigmatize the Iriſh nation by employing ſoldiers from that country to perpetrate the horrid maſſacre of our American brethren? Will not the Iriſh regiments lay down their arms ſooner than be employed in ſo infamous a ſervice? What Iriſh patriot will vote a ſhilling for the maintenance of troops diſhonoured by being converted into the janiſſaries of deſpotiſm? Is it honorable to make his Majeſty not a party but a principal in a quarrel with his ſubjects, that the adviſers of ſuch meaſures may be ſcreened from condign puniſhment? Whither is the candor, whither is the rectitude, whither is the honor of Lord North fled? He is a father of a family; would he chooſe to have his offſpring butchered in his ſight? Would he view a ruffian ſoldier — but I forbear; if the Miniſter tranſports ten thouſand times ten thouſand troops to America, his ſlaviſh purpoſes will not be carried; the Americans have virtue, Engliſh ſoldiers have too much honor to fight againſt the liberties of their country. If the Coloniſts are driven to arms, they ſhould ſet a price on the head of — General Gage; if the people of England are driven to deſperation, they will unqueſtionably call aloud for impeachments, nor be ſatisfied but with the heads of the adviſers of the American meaſures. The underſtrappers of adminiſtration, as a proper puniſhment for their diſgraceful miſdeeds, might be phlebotomized in the jugular vein, and thus die the death of — an unrighteous Nabob.

We hear from Exeter, that the new bridge building there, is carried away by a flood, and that the current was ſo rapid as to remove ſtones of two, three, and four tons weight.

The authors of the Spectator calculated that every ſubject, however poor, is worth ten ſhillings annually to government. If this was the caſe in 1711, every ſubject muſt now be worth double that ſum, ſince our taxes are fully doubled ſince that period. Allowing ſeven millions of people in England, ſeven millions of money are paid in taxes, near one million of which goes to the ſupport of the royal dignity. Perhaps the army, navy, &c. take two millions more. Our correſpondent aſks, what becomes of the other four millions?

In the reign of George II. a member of the Houſe propoſed an act to oblige the watchmen of London and Weſtminſter to ſleep in the day time, that they might be the better able to perform their duty in the night. On this a humorous old member aroſe, ſeconded the motion, and begged to be included in the act; "for (ſaid he) I am ſo dreadfully troubled with the gout that I neither ſleep night nor day."

A Great Perſonage, it is ſaid, lately reading in his ſtudy, happily diſcovered an exact parallel between the ſtate of Ireland in 1599, the 41ſt year of Elizabeth (when the Engliſh Privy Council and Parliament declared they were now ſenſible nothing but puſhing matters to extremities would avail) and the preſent ſtate of America, which has afforded him infinite ſatisfaction; the abilities of Lord North being far ſuperior to thoſe of Sir Robert Cecil, and the courage and conduct of Sir J——y A———t above all compariſon with the limited talents of the Earl of Eſſex, who in a daſtardly manner compromiſed matters with the Iriſh by an inglorious truce, whereas with the glorious ſpirit of a man intent on conqueſt and ſlaughter, our General requires double the number of troops hinted at by the Miniſter to mow down the Americans.

The Members of Adminiſtration have adopted a new political trick in their manner of tranſacting their affairs. It is now the practice of each Miniſter to ſpeak ſeparately to the King on the buſineſs of his particular department. By this *fineſſe* it does not appear who is anſwerable to the public for the great general meaſures of government.

On the ſixth inſtant died at Nice, after a lingering illneſs, William Dowdeſwell, Eſq; Member of Parliament for Worceſterſhire, and a few years ago Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Dr. Johnſon, ſays a correſpondent, ſeems to have placed the Scots at the Mother Redcap's of learning, the Halfway-houſe between knowledge and ignorance.

An humble addreſs was ordered to be preſented to his Majeſty by the Houſe of Commons on Friday laſt, that his Majeſty would give directions that there be laid before them copies of the laſt accounts that have been received of the number of ſlaves, neat cattle, mules and horſes in the ſeveral Weſt-India iſlands.

At the election at Leiceſter, John Holmes, a farmer in the vale of Belvoir (though in an ill ſtate of health, yet being deſirous to ſhew his attachment to Lord Granby) went to vote for Mr. Pochin, and within a few hours after he had polled expired. The affair being made known, his Lordſhip ordered that the widow ſhould be allowed forty pounds a year.

ANNAPOLIS, *May* 1.

In PROVINCIAL CONVENTION.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That all exportations from this province to Quebec, Nova-Scotia, Georgia and Newfoundland, or any part of the fiſhing coaſts or fiſhing iſlands, and to the town of Boſton, ought immediately to be ſuſpended, until the Continental Congreſs ſhall give farther orders therein.

By order of the Convention,
MAT. TILGHMAN, Chairman.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 4.

Mr. Hancock and Mr. Adams are arrived at New-York, on their way to this city, in order to attend the Continental Congreſs.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated May 3.

" Send off your brig as ſoon as poſſible, for your port will be ſhut by the tenth of May, by Act of Parliament. Mr. —— of this place, ſaw the bill for doing it in Boſton."

Extract of a letter from London, Feb. 23.

" The miniſterial people call Lord North's motion *an olive branch*, and ſay, We now go to America with the ſword in one hand, and the olive branch in the other; ſhe may take her choice. Others ſay there is a ſmall miſtake, and that what is called *an olive branch* is in reality a *thiſtle*. Tell your friends to walk upright, hold up their heads, turn out their toes, and STAND FIRM."

Extract of a letter from Reading (Pennſylvania) April 26.

" We have raiſed in this town two companies of foot, under proper officers; and ſuch is the ſpirit of the people of this county, that in three weeks time there is not a townſhip in it that will not have a company raiſed and diſciplined ready to aſſert, at the riſque of their lives, the freedom of America.

At an election held by the Contributors to the PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL, purſuant to law, on Monday the firſt inſtant, the following gentlemen were choſen Managers, and Treaſurer, for the enſuing year, viz. *John Reynell, Iſrael Pemberton, Samuel Rhodes, Joſeph Morris, James Pemberton, Thomas Wharton, Daniel Roberdeau, Iſaac Cox, Edward Pennington, Robert S. Jones, George Roberts, Thomas Fiſher*, Managers. *Joſeph Hilborn*, Treaſurer.

At an election held at the LIBRARY ROOM, on Monday laſt, *Francis Allinſon, Robert S. Jones, Matthew Clarkſon, Philip Benezet, Reynold Keen, John Kaighn, Joſeph Paſchall, Joſiah Hewes, Joſeph Parker* and *Ezekiel Edwards*, were choſen Directors, and *Samuel Sanſom*, Treaſurer of the LIBRARY COMPANY of *Philadelphia*, for the year enſuing.

To the FARMERS thoughout this and the neighbouring governments.

AS the time for ſheering of ſheep is come, every one who has any wool to ſpare, and wiſhes well to America, is earneſtly ſolicited to bring it to the American Manufactory of Woollens, Cottons and Linens, in Market-ſtreet near Ninth-ſtreet, where they may be ſure of ready money and the beſt prices.

As the introduction to the plan fully expreſſes the principles on which it is eſtabliſhed, and may be an inducement to the lovers of America to do their utmoſt to promote it, by ſupplying ſuch materials as the company may at any time want, the indulgence of the public is intreated for its appearing again in print, at a time when a very different kind of intelligence muſt principally engage the attention of every feeling mind.

" We the ſubſcribers, being deeply impreſſed with a ſenſe of our preſent difficulties, and earneſtly ſolicitous, as far as in our power, to ſupport the freedom and promote the welfare of our country on peaceable and conſtitutional principles; and well knowing how much the eſtabliſhing manufactories amongſt ourſelves would contribute thereunto, beſides exciting a general and laudable ſpirit of induſtry among the poor, and putting the means of ſupporting themſelves into the hands of many, who at preſent are a public expence, and alſo to convince the public that our country is not unfavorable to the eſtabliſhing manufactories, *do agree* to form ourſelves into a Company for promoting of an American Manufactory on the following principles, ſubject to ſuch rules and regulations as ſhall be hereafter agreed on."

Philadelphia, April 29, 1775.

ALL Perſons, who have FIRE ARMS by them, are deſired to give public Notice thereof, and diſpoſe of them at a moderate Price to thoſe who want them. It is ſuppoſed there are a conſiderable Number in this City, which were uſed on board Veſſels during the War.

A POTTER,

WHO underſtands the Buſineſs, that will undertake the Care and Management of a Pottery in the Country, and can be well recommended for his Sobriety, Honeſty and Ability, will meet with good Encouragement by applying to the Printer immediately.

Now SELLING OFF by

GEORGE BARTRAM,

At the Sign of the GOLDEN FLEECE's HEAD, in Second-ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Walnut Streets,

A large and freſh Aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE, ſome of which are as follow, viz.

BEST ſuperfine, ſecond and low priced Broadcloths, of the neateſt and moſt faſhionable Colours, with ſuitable Trimmings; plain Kerſeys, Naps and Bath Coatings, Mens and Womens black and coloured Silks, Velvets, Cotton Velvets and Velverets, beautiful buff and white Hair Shags, Denim, Prunello, Everlaſtings and Royal Ribs, handſome Scotch Plaid, beſt Flannels and Baizes, rich black Paduaſoys and Satins, Handkerchiefs of all Sorts, Chints and Calicoes, a Variety of Cambricks ſuitable for Gentlemen's Ruffles and Stocks, long Lawns and Muſlins, a large Aſſortment of brown and white Ruſſia Sheetings and Heſſians, beſt Cotton Checks, Calimancoes and Durants, handſome Silk and Worſted Stuff for Womens Gowns, an elegant Aſſortment of the beſt Moreens, a Quantity of the beſt Rugs, Broadcloth and Swanſkin Blankets, &c.

Likewiſe a large Aſſortment of Hoſiery, viz. Mens, Womens, Youths, Maids, Boys, Girls and Babies knit and wove Worſted, Thread and Cotton Stockings; Mens Silk and Worſted Ditto, Mens and Womens plain and embroidered Silk Ditto, Mens Worſted and Silk Breeches Patterns of the beſt Quality.

N. B. The ſaid GEORGE BARTRAM, being reſolved to decline his Retail Trade, aſſures his Friends and the Public that he will ſell his Stock of Goods on Hand at the very loweſt Rates, and allow a Diſcount for Caſh to thoſe who purchaſe a Quantity.—All indebted to him by Bond or Book Accompt, above Six Months, are requeſted to pay immediately, which will prevent diſagreeable Meaſures being purſued.

Juſt arrived in the Ship Ann, Capt. Fortin, from Briſtol,

A NUMBER of healthy Men and Women SERVANTS, among whom are tradeſmen, alſo ſawyers, footmen, labourers, &c. whoſe Times are to be diſpoſed of by WILLIAM FISHER, and SON. They may be ſeen at Mrs. Cryder's, the Golden Swan, in Third-ſtreet.

On the Martyrdom of CHARLES *the* FIRST.

HEAV'N in revenge for hapleſs *Strafford's* fate
Ruin'd proud *Charles* in gl rious forty eight.
Kings to their ſubjects prove the worſt of foes,
Whene'er they dare to violate the laws;
And by thoſe very laws they ſhould be try'd,
Which either paſſion, prejudice, or pride,
Spurs them at once unthinking to invade,
Which for their people and themſelves were made.
Thus Cromwell nobly fe.l'd the royal tree,
And ended royal pride and fallacy;
May Kings, whom lawleſs tyrannies provoke,
Feel the full force of law, the axe's ſtroke!

SYDNEY.

EPIGRAM.

On Lord M——D's *declaring in the H-- of* —— *that the Rubicon was paſſed, and then appearing there no more.*

THE Rubicon is paſs'd, great Julius cried;
M——d, the Rubicon is paſs'd, replied;
Cæſar preſs'd on, came, ſaw, and won the day;
—But what's become of M——d?—Run away!

This Day is PUBLISHED (Price 1s. 6d.)

By Robert Bell and Benjamin Towne,

THE CHRONICLE OF THE KINGS OF ENGLAND, from the Reign of William the Conqueror, firſt King of England, down to his preſent Majeſty George III. containing a true Hiſtory of their Lives, and the Character which they ſeverally ſuſtained, whether in Church and State, in the Field, or in private Life.

This Book, though publiſhed under the fictitious Title of Nathan Ben-Saddi, was wrote by the ingenious Author of the ECONOMY of HUMAN LIFE, and has gone through almoſt every Preſs in Europe.

To be SOLD, or chartered to any Part of Virginia immediately,

THE SCHOONER NANCY, with all her Sails, Rigging, Anchors and Cables, *&c.* as ſhe came from Sea; will carry four hundred and fifty Barrels, or thereabouts, lying at *Stamper's* Wharf. She is an excellent Veſſel, four Years old, and a prime Sailor. For farther Particulars apply to *Hervey Wilkins*, at *George Bartram's*, or Capt. *Elligood* on board.

DELIVERED by Miſtake of the Porter, out of the Ship JAMAICA, Captain *Robert Jermyn*, A SMALL CASE OF PRINTED CALLICOES, marked W. Crow's Foot, S. No. 6. Whoever may have the ſaid CASE is requeſted to inform *Meaſe* and *Caldwell*, or *Thomas C. Williams* of the ſame.

TO BE SOLD,

A Remarkable good and well ſituated MALT HOUSE, convenient for procuring Barley. Inquire of the Printer.

SILVER TOM

WILL cover this Seaſon, at the Stable of the Subſcriber, at the *Butchers-Arms* on the Five-Mile Round, at the low Price of thirty Shillings the Seaſon, or fifteen Shillings the ſingle Leap, and half a Crown to the Groom.

SILVER TOM is almoſt ſixteen Hands high, and full three Quarters blooded, only five Years old, got by Mr. *Hopkins*'s Horſe BOHEMIA, which was got by Colonel *Sharp*'s famous imported Horſe OTHELLO, the Sire of SELIM, and is allowed, by competent Judges, to be one of the handſomeſt Horſes in America, fit for either Carriage, Draught or Saddle; he trots and gallops very light.

At the ſame Place BRILLIANT will cover at the low Price of thirty Shillings the Seaſon, or fifteen Shillings the ſingle Leap, and half a Crown to the Groom. He is a beautiful gray Horſe, got by the Son of GOLIAH that won ſeven King's Plates in one Seaſon, and is full fifteen Hands and an Inch high, trots and gallops well. Paſturage for Mares will be provided at ſix Shillings a Week, and good Care will be taken of them.

JOHN MITCALFE.

N. B. As to thorough bred Horſes, no one can expect a Racer without a full bred Mare; for that Reaſon the above Horſes are of more Uſe than another that may cover for three Pounds the Seaſon.

TO BE SOLD,

SEVERAL Tons of firſt and ſecond Crop Meadow HAY, in a Barrack and Stacks, on the Subſcriber's Meadow, at the Entrance of the Road leading to Glouceſter Point. For Terms apply to THOMAS WHARTON.

LOST,

THIS Forenoon, out of a Gentleman's Pocket, A BUNDLE OF JERSEY PAPER MONEY, containing One Hundred and nineteen Pounds four Shillings and Ninepence. Whoever has found it, and will deliver it to *Gray, Fletcher*, and Co. ſhall have FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.

Philadelphia, April 22, 1775.

WANTS EMPLOY,

A PERSON well acquainted with Land-Surveying, Guaging, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, &c. Any Perſon he may be thought ſerviceable to, may agree upon eaſy Terms. Inquire of the Printer.

LOST,

THE twenty-ſecond Inſtant, A SILVER WATCH, with a Silver Dial Plate; on the Out-ſide Caſe are the Letters P.M. 1770. It is ſuppoſed to be loſt on board of a Petti-Augur, or Schooner, at Market-ſtreet Wharf. Whoever will bring the ſaid Watch, or give Information ſo that it may be had again, ſhall receive TWO DOLLARS Reward by applying to the Printer.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by BENJAMIN TOWNE, in *Front-Street*, near the *London Coffee-Houſe*, where Subſcriptions for this Paper are taken in at TEN SHILLINGS the Year, THREE SHILLINGS the Quarter, the Money to be paid at the Time of ſubſcribing; or two Pennies each Number. All Manner of Printing is performed with Fidelity, Care, and Deſpatch at the ſaid Office.

The PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

Publiſhed THREE Times a Week; on *Tueſday*, *Thurſday*, and *Saturday* Evenings.

Vol. I.] SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1775. [Num. 45.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 5.

A MESSAGE from the GOVERNOR to the ASSEMBLY.

Gentlemen,

I HAVE ordered the Secretary to lay before you a reſolution entered into by the Britiſh Houſe of Commons, the twentieth of February laſt *, relative to the unhappy differences ſubſiſting between our Mother Country and her American Colonies. You will perceive by this reſolve, not only a ſtrong diſpoſition manifeſted by that auguſt body to remove the cauſes which have given riſe to the diſcontents and complaints of his Majeſty's ſubjects in the Colonies, and the dreadful impending evils likely to enſue from them, but that they have pointed out the terms on which they think it juſt and reaſonable a final accommodation ſhould be grounded.

Let me earneſtly entreat you, gentlemen, to weigh and conſider this plan of reconciliation held forth and offered by the parent to her children, with that temper, calmneſs and deliberation that the importance of the ſubject, and the preſent critical ſituation of affairs, demand. Give me leave to obſerve, that the Colonies, amidſt all thoſe complaints, which a jealouſy of their liberties has occaſioned, have never denied the juſtice or equity of their contributing towards the burthens of the Mother Country, to whoſe protection and care they owe not only their preſent opulence, but even their very exiſtence. On the contrary, every ſtate and repreſentation of their ſuppoſed grievances, that I have ſeen, avows the propriety of ſuch a meaſure, and their willingneſs to comply with it.

The diſpute then appears to me to be brought to this point; Whether the redreſs of any grievances the Coloniſts have reaſon to complain of ſhall precede, or be poſtponed to, the ſettlement of that juſt proportion which America ſhould bear towards the common ſupport and defence of the whole Britiſh empire.

You have, in the reſolution of the Houſe of Commons, which I have authority to tell you is entirely approved by his Majeſty, a ſolemn declaration that an exemption from any duty, tax or aſſeſſment, preſent or future, except ſuch duties as may be expedient for the regulation of commerce, ſhall be the immediate conſequence of propoſals on the part of any of the Colony legiſlatures, accepted by his Majeſty and the two Houſes of Parliament, to make proviſion, according to their reſpective circumſtances for contributing their proportion to the common defence, and the ſupport of the civil government of each Colony.

I will not do you ſo much injuſtice, gentlemen, at to ſuppoſe you can deſire a better ſecurity for the inviolable performance of this engagement, than the reſolve itſelf, and his Majeſty's approbation of it gives you.

As you are the firſt aſſembly on the continent to whom this reſolution has been communicated, much depends on the moderation and wiſdom of your councils, and you will be deſervedly revered to the lateſt poſterity, if, by any poſſible means, you can be inſtrumental in reſtoring the public tranquillity, and reſcuing both countries from the dreadful calamities of a civil war.

May 2, 1775. JOHN PENN.

A MESSAGE *to the* GOVERNOR *from the* ASSEMBLY.

May it pleaſe your Honor,

WE have taken into our ſerious conſideration your meſſage of the ſecond inſtant, and "the reſolution of the Britiſh Houſe of Commons therein referred to."

Having "weighed and conſidered this plan with the temper, calmneſs and deliberation that the importance of the ſubject, and the preſent critical ſituation of affairs demand;" we are ſincerely ſorry, that *we* cannot "think the terms pointed out" afford "a juſt and reaſonable ground for a final accommodation" between Great-Britain and the Colonies.

Your Honor obſerves, "that the Colonies, amidſt all thoſe complaints which a jealouſy of their liberties has occaſioned, have never denied the juſtice or equity of their contributing towards the burthens of the Mother Country;" but your Honor muſt know, that they have ever unanimouſly aſſerted it as their indiſputable right, that all aids from them ſhould be their own free and voluntary gifts, not taken by force, nor extorted by fear.

Under which of theſe deſcriptions the "plan held forth and offered by the parent to her children" at this time, with its attendant circumſtances, deſerves to be claſſed, we chooſe rather to ſubmit to the determination of your Honor's good ſenſe, than to attempt proving by the enumeration of notorious facts, or the repetition of obvious reaſons.

If no *other* objection, to the "plan" propoſed, occurred to us, we ſhould eſteem it a diſhonorable deſertion of ſiſter Colo-

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* *The Reſolution of the Houſe of Commons.*

Lunæ, 20° *die Feb.* 1775.

The Houſe in a Committee on the American papers. Motion made, and queſtion propoſed,

THAT it is the opinion of this Committee, that when the General Council and Aſſembly, or General Court of any of his Majeſty's Provinces or Colonies in America, ſhall propoſe to make proviſion, according to the conditions, circumſtance, or ſituation of ſuch Province or Colony, for contributing their proportion to the common defence (ſuch proportion to be raiſed under the authority of the General Court, or General Aſſembly of ſuch Province or Colony, and diſpoſable by Parliament) and ſhall engage to make proviſion alſo for the ſupport of the civil government, and the adminiſtration of juſtice in ſuch Province or Colony, it will be proper if ſuch propoſal ſhall be approved by his Majeſty and the two Houſes of Parliament, and for ſo long as ſuch proviſion ſhall be made accordingly, to forbear in reſpect of ſuch Province or Colony to lay any duty, tax, or aſſeſſment, or to impoſe any farther duty, tax or aſſeſſment, except only ſuch duties as it may be expedient to continue to levy or impoſe, for the regulation of commerce, the net produce of the duties laſt mentioned, to be carried to the account of ſuch Province or Colony reſpectively.

nies connected by an union, founded on juſt motives and mutual faith, and conducted by general councils, for a ſingle Colony to adopt a meaſure, ſo extenſive in conſequence, without the advice and conſent of thoſe Colonies engaged with us by ſolemn ties in the ſame common cauſe.

For we wiſh your Honor to be aſſured, that we can form no proſpect appearing reaſonable to us, of any *laſting* advantage for *Pennſylvania*, however agreeable they may be at the beginning, but what muſt ariſe from a communication of rights and proſperity with the other Colonies; and that if ſuch a proſpect *ſhould be* opened to us, we have too ſincere an affection for our brethren, and too ſtrict a regard "for the inviolable performance of" *our* "engagements," to receive any pleaſure from benefits equally due to them, yet confined to ourſelves, and which, by generouſly rejecting them at preſent, may at length be ſecured to all.

Your Honor is pleaſed to obſerve, that as we are "the *firſt* Aſſembly on the continent, to whom this reſolution has been communicated, much depends on the moderation and wiſdom of our councils, and we ſhall be deſervedly revered to the lateſt poſterity, if, by any poſſible means," we "can be inſtrumental in reſtoring the public tranquillity, and reſcuing both countries from the dreadful calamities of a civil war.

Your Honor, from your long reſidence and converſation among us, muſt be perſuaded, that the people we repreſent, are as peaceable and obedient to government, as true and faithful to their Sovereign, and as affectionate and dutiful to their ſuperior ſtate, as any in the world; and though we are not inattentive to the approbation of "poſterity," as it might reflect honor upon our country, yet higher motives have taught us upon all occaſions to demonſtrate, by every teſtimony, our devotion to our King and parent ſtate.

Still animated by the ſame principles, and moſt earneſtly deſirous of enjoying our *former* undiſturbed condition of dependance and ſubordination productive of ſo many bleſſings to "both countries," we cannot expreſs the ſatisfaction we ſhould receive, "if, by any poſſible means," we could "be inſtrumental in reſtoring the public tranquillity;" ſhould ſuch an opportunity offer, we ſhall endeavour, with the utmoſt diligence and zeal, to improve it; and to convince his Majeſty and our mother country, that we ſhall ever be ready and willing, with our lives and fortunes, to ſupport the intereſt of his Majeſty and that country, by every effort that can be reaſonably expected from the moſt loyal ſubjects, and the moſt dutiful Coloniſts.

Until Divine Providence ſhall cauſe, in the courſe of his diſpenſations, ſuch a happy period to arrive, we can only deprecate, and, if it be poſſible, ſtrive by prudence to avoid "the calamities of a civil war," a "dreadful misfortune" indeed! And not to be exceeded but by an utter ſubverſion of the liberties of *America*.

May 4, 1775. *Signed by order of the Houſe,*
JOHN MORTON, SPEAKER.

We are well informed that the above meſſage paſſed without one diſſenting voice.

By Capt. Oſborne, arrived here yeſterday from London, we have the following advices.

LONDON, *March* 11.

Yeſterday the order of the day was read in the Houſe of Commons, for the Houſe to be put into a Committee, on a ſupply to be granted to his Majeſty; and, after ſome time, came to the following reſolutions relative to the navy;

1ſt, 297,379l. for building and repairing the ſhipping.
2d, 444,680l. for the ordinary of the navy.
3d, 6000l. for the out-penſioners at Greenwich hoſpital.
4th, 2,145l. towards the expences of engraving the charts of Ireland and the weſtern coaſts of Great-Britain, and
5th, 3,711l. towards engraving the charts of ſeveral parts of North-America.

March 13. It is ſaid that a remonſtrance was laſt week received from the court of Spain, with reſpect to our troops which have orders to embark for America, and the ſhips of war which are under ſailing orders; the Spaniards, it ſeems, have made a plea of this, pretending to be dubious of their deſtination, and in conſequence they have ſent a very great naval and military armament to the Weſt-Indies.

March 14. It is talked of, but upon what foundation we do not pretend to ſay, that General Gage will be created an Iriſh Peer; and that the Britiſh Parliament will grant him one thouſand pounds a year for life. If this report ſhould be true, we may juſtly ſay, *Gracious is the King, and bountiful his people.*

Col. Barre, it is rumoured, intends embarking for America about the ſame time that the three general officers do, but for what purpoſe it is not even hinted at. The people, however, will be gueſſing, but we do not venture to ſay what.

The detachment from the marines at Portſmouth will certainly embark in two or three days for Boſton; the tranſports, which are to convey them, being every moment expected. The marines detached from the Chatham diviſion embarked about a week ago.

March 16. Yeſterday a Court of Common Council was held at Guildhall, when they agreed to petition the Houſe of Lords againſt the bill, which paſſed the Houſe of Commons for reſtraining the trade and commerce of the province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, &c. The Lord Mayor, and the following Aldermen were preſent, viz. Aldermen Bull, Sawbridge, Hayley, Oliver, Lewis, Shakeſpeare, Thomas, Kennet, Eſdaile, Plumb, Aſgill, Harley, Newnham, &c. After the Court broke up, the two Sheriffs went to preſent the above petition to the Houſe of Lords.

March 18. The Supporters of the Bill of Rights have voted five hundred pounds for the preſent relief of the perſecuted inhabitants of the town of Boſton, and of the poor diſtreſſed fiſhermen of New-England, in conſequence of the ſpirited defence of their own and the common rights of mankind.

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, dated March 14.

"Arrived at Spithead fifteen tranſports, which are to be victualled at this port, and to take marines on board, then to go to Ireland to take in the troops, and to proceed to America."

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *March* 18.

The Houſe read a ſecond time the bill to reſtrain the trade of New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and South-Carolina. Mr. Alderman Sawbridge ſaid that he approved of this bill on one account, and *one* only, which was, that it was conſiſtent; that it took away the charge of partiality from the Miniſters of this country, ſince they were now laying an equal meaſure of puniſhment upon all parts of their continental empire; he obſerved, however, that they were completely tying the bands of union and good fellowſhip between all the provinces, and uniting them in a common and moſt eſſential cauſe.

Extract of a letter from Liſbon.

"It is impoſſible, with the greateſt ſtrength of underſtanding, to dive into the politics of this Court; Spain and Portugal were but a few months ſince at variance, now they are very ſtaunch friends, and, if report ſays true, are laying their heads together for an adventure on the continent of America, which muſt ſoon be made public."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Dublin, dated the 26th of February.

"Our capital has been theſe few weeks paſt one continued round of confuſion. The ſoldiers were at war with the butchers; the butchers with the ſoldiers; ſuch houghing, menacing, chalking, murdering, rioting, pulling down houſes and breaking open gaols, never was known."

Extract of a letter from Edinburgh, dated March 10.

"On Saturday laſt an expreſs arrived, ordering the 20th regiment quartered at Glaſgow to march for Ireland, and on Monday and Tueſday two diviſions of them marched, and a third diviſion was to have marched on Wedneſday. But on Tueſday another expreſs arrived, ordering them to ſtop, till farther orders."

NORWICH, *April* 21.

Mr. David Nevins of this town, who has been indefatigable to obtain authentic intelligence, having made a ſecond excurſion to the country, returned this day, and has favoured us with the following accounts. That his Excellency Gen. Gage has publiſhed a manifeſto forbidding the troops, under his command, to injure or inſult ſuch of the inhabitants of Boſton as are peaceable on pain of death. That as many of the people of Boſton as are ſo inclined, are to have liberty to leave the town this day, and retire into the country with their effects, after depoſiting their arms in cuſtody of the ſelectmen of the town.

Mr. Nevins was credibly informed, that during the few days that all intercourſe between Boſton and the country was prohibited, many inhabitants of the former would have been greatly diſtreſſed for the neceſſaries of life, had not the General humanely ſupplied all thoſe who applied to him.

A Gentleman from Newport informs us, that on Thurſday laſt, many of the inhabitants of that place were in motion to aſſiſt their brethren near Boſton; information of which being brought on board the Roſe man of war (then oppoſite the town) the Commander immediately got a ſpring upon the cable, and ſent an Officer on ſhore to intimate to the Governor, that the ſame minute a party of armed men left the town, it ſhould be knocked about the ears of its inhabitants.

The Hon. Aſſembly of this colony met yeſterday, at Hartford; many gentlemen, from the various towns in the vicinity, ſet out this morning to accommodate the members with the moſt recent advices, and be preſent at the ſpirited reſolves which it is preſumed they will make.

Our lateſt advices from Providence import, that the Lower Houſe of Rhode-Iſland Aſſembly voted, that a body of men ſhould immediately be raiſed to defend the country; but the Upper Houſe rejected the bill. Theſe tranſactions coming to the knowledge of the inhabitants, they ſurrounded the Court-Houſe and exclaimed againſt the conduct of the Council.—After much altercation, a bill paſſed that 1500 men ſhould be forthwith raiſed and paid by that colony.

NEW-YORK, *May* 4.

On Friday laſt died, after a lingering illneſs, moſt ſincerely and univerſally regretted, WILLIAM FORMAN, Eſq; Paymaſter of his Majeſty's Royal Artillery.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Abercrombie, of Gen. Gage's regiment, is arrived from England at Boſton.

On Sunday laſt a number of provincial troops arrived in this city from the weſtern parts of Connecticut; alſo on Monday a detachment of the cavalry of that province.

In the Harriot packet, which will this day ſail for England, goes paſſenger Lieutenant-Colonel John Maunſell (who has reſided in this province twelve years, and is well acquainted with it) in order to lay before adminiſtration a true ſtate of the colony. It muſt be ſuppoſed, as this gentleman has long ſerved his Majeſty, and being ſtill a ſervant of the crown, that his report will be favourably received.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 6.

Yeſterday evening arrived here Capt. Oſborne, from London, in whom came paſſenger Dr. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, Agent for Maſſachuſetts government and this province.

Extract of a letter from Newport, Rhode-Iſland, April 25.

"There are now two ſhips of war lying off here, the Captains of which threaten to fire on the town if a man goes out to the aſſiſtance of our moſt unhappy brethren at Boſton."

The troops and men of war, it is ſaid, are deſtined for New-York, to cut off all communication between the northern and ſouthern colonies.

We hear from Williamſburg, the locks were taken from off the guns in the magazine, that the Magdalen Schooner is in York river, under the protection of the Fowey man of war, and that Lord Dunmore has fortified himſelf in the palace.

Extract of a letter from London, per Captain Oſborne.

The behaviour of the New-Yorkers has raiſed the drooping ſpirits of the miniſtry, and has been the cauſe of their purſuing their tyrannous meaſures towards America with tenfold vigour. A bill is brought into the Houſe, by Lord North, to ſtop the trade of New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and South-Carolina; it is determined if you will not trade with Great-Britain, that you ſhall not trade any where elſe. The friends of the miniſtry declare publicly, every where, their intention of ſtarving the four New-England colonies; ought not the merchants of Pennſylvania, &c. &c. as they have but a little time before the act takes place, that will prevent their ſending them any proviſions, to fill their towns with bread, flour, and every thing elſe they may ſtand in need of. If it is true what the miniſtry give out, that they have divided you, I yet hope when America comes to ſee the inſidious part adminiſtration is taking to ſubdue her, that you will all unite as one man, and ſuffer every hardſhip rather than become the dupes of the preſent ſet of men who govern this country. If you perſevere in your non-importation and non exportation agreement, in leſs than twelve months you will become complete conquerors, if you break, then you become ſlaves, not to *one* tyrant, but to *five hundred*."

Extract of another letter from London, dated March 13.

"I wrote you by Capt. Falconer, ſince which ſome very material changes have happened in the ſtate of political affairs. The miniſter finding a general diſcontent take place on account of the meaſures purſuing with regard to America, and in order to ſave the ſtocks which began to give way, gave out that he intended to extend the olive branch to the people on your ſide the water. The very ſound exhilerated the minds of the people here, the funds immediately recovered, and people began to conclude that every thing would ſoon be ſettled in an amicable way. And what was this olive branch? nothing but the *motion*, which will have reached you before this comes to hand. A motion which, at firſt, no body could comprehend. A motion couched in ſuch cabaliſtical terms, on purpoſe to confound the underſtandings of mankind, but which, when underſtood, was found to contain nothing of the leaſt healing tendency, only calculated to ſeparate and divide the colonies from each other. *Divide et impera* is an old adage, and now they are in hopes of practiſing it with ſucceſs amongſt you. The miniſtry indeed begin to plume themſelves already on their ſucceſs in this way. The proceedings at New-York, and the laſt advices from General Gage, flatter them exceedingly that the ſeeds of diſſention are growing very faſt, even in the New-England provinces.

How far this is true a little time will diſcover, in the mean time military operations are carrying on with the ſame zeal as before. The troops are to be ſent, and a bill is ordered into Parliament for reſtraining not only the New-England fiſhery, but another to ſtop the trade of all the colonies except New-York, North-Carolina and Georgia, which they hope will declare on the ſide of government; in conſideration of which particular indulgences will be granted them. Whatever theſe indulgences may be, I have no doubt they will only be of a temporary nature, till government has got a firm footing. I have told you before that your ſalvation is in your own hands, if you will be but firm and unanimous: You have but to adhere cloſely to your non-importation and non-exportation agreement. If there was danger before of your diſunion, I cannot help hoping that this laſt reſtraining bill will come in aid, in order to link you cloſer to each other. It comes now to be tried what materials you are made of; if you have not virtue enough to withſtand this attack, you will become a ſcorn and a laughing-ſtock to all the world, a reproach to human nature, and depend upon it the burthens, that will be laid upon you, will be in proportion to the temper you have ſhewn to reſiſt them. I ſhall not attempt to point out any particular modes of proceeding; theſe I truſt will be concerted with wiſdom, firmneſs, and reſolution. Be aſſured the good of the community at large is not the object certain perſons in power have in view: They mean to make you beaſts of burthen, or as the Congreſs have very properly expreſſed it, "hewers of wood and drawers of water," but I hope you are all of their mind in this reſpect. You perhaps imagine, that government is nothing more than a power delegated to a few for the good of the whole. If you think that this is the opinion of people in power, you are very much miſtaken; they think that the community at large are to labour, toil and ſweat, in order to maintain a few great people, wallowing in luxury, idleneſs, extravagance, and all manner of debauchery. If the preſent meaſures ſucceed, depend upon it you will have tax-gathers in various ſhapes, ſwarming in upon you in abundance. If you patiently ſubmit, there will be none to pity you."

This day arrived John Sullivan and John Langdon, Eſqrs. Delegates for New-Hampſhire.

*** The Contributors to the Relief and Employment of the Poor, in the City of Philadelphia, are deſired to attend their annual Meeting at the Court Houſe, on Monday the Eighth Day Inſtant (May) between the Hours of Two and Six in the Afternoon, being the Day appointed by Law to elect MANAGERS and a TREASURER

Imported by HOWELL and DOUGLASS,
And to be ſold at their STORE in *Water-ſtreet*, between *Walnut* and *Cheſnut* Streets, lately occupied by Mr. *Zebulon Rudolph*, deceaſed,

JAMAICA Spirit in Hogſheads and Porter Caſks; beſt *Muſcovado* Sugars in Hogſheads and Tierces, Pimento, Tar, and Hemp.

Juſt imported five hundred Cow Hides, in the Brig *Betſey*, *J. Douglaſs* Maſter, from *Jamaica*. Said Veſſel is expected to ſail in eight days for *Kingſton*. For Freight or Paſſage apply to *Howell* and *Douglaſs*.

To be SOLD, or chartered to any Part of Virginia immediately,

THE SCHOONER NANCY, with all her Sails, Rigging, Anchors and Cables, *&c.* as ſhe came from Sea; will carry four hundred and fifty Barrels, or thereabouts, lying at *Stamper*'s Wharf. She is an excellent Veſſel, four Years old, and a prime Sailor. For farther Particulars apply to *Hervey Wilkins*, at *George Bartram's*, or Capt. *Elligood* on board.

LOST,

THIS Forenoon, out of a Gentleman's Pocket, A BUNDLE OF JERSEY PAPER MONEY, containing One Hundred and nineteen Pounds four Shillings and Ninepence. Whoever has found it, and will deliver it to *Gray*, *Fletcher*, and Co. ſhall have FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.

Philadelphia, April 22, 1775.

WANTS EMPLOY,

A PERSON well acquainted with Land-Surveying, Guaging, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, &c. Any Perſon he may be thought ſerviceable to, may agree upon eaſy Terms. Inquire of the Printer.

SILVER TOM

WILL cover this Seaſon, at the Stable of the Subſcriber, at the *Butchers-Arms* on the Five-Mile Round, at the low Price of thirty Shillings the Seaſon, or fifteen Shillings the ſingle Leap, and half a Crown to the Groom.

SILVER TOM is almoſt ſixteen Hands high, and full three Quarters blooded, only five Years old, got by Mr. *Hopkins*'s Horſe BOHEMIA, which was got by Colonel *Sharp*'s famous imported Horſe OTHELLO, the Sire of SELIM, and is allowed, by competent Judges, to be one of the handſomeſt Horſes in America, fit for either Carriage, Draught or Saddle; he trots and gallops very light.

At the ſame Place BRILLIANT will cover at the low Price of thirty Shillings the Seaſon, or fifteen Shillings the ſingle Leap, and half a Crown to the Groom. He is a beautiful gray Horſe, got by the Son of GOLIAH that won ſeven King's Plates in one Seaſon, and is full fifteen Hands and an Inch high, trots and gallops well. Paſturage for Mares will be provided at ſix Shillings a Week, and good Care will be taken of them.

JOHN MITCALFE.

N. B. As to thorough bred Horſes, no one can expect a Racer without a full bred Mare; for that Reaſon the above Horſes are of more Uſe than another that may cover for three Pounds the Seaſon.

Juſt arrived in the Ship Ann, Capt. Fortin, from Briſtol,

A NUMBER of healthy Men and Women SERVANTS, among whom are tradeſmen, alſo ſawyers, footmen, labourers, &c. whoſe Times are to be diſpoſed of by WILLIAM FISHER, and SON. They may be ſeen at Mrs. Cryder's, the Golden Swan, in Third-ſtreet.

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The PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

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From the PUBLIC LEDGER *of March* 18.

HOUSE of LORDS.

Authentic Debates on the New-England FISHERY BILL.

LORD DARTMOUTH opened the debate on Thurſday by obſerving, "that as the witneſſes deemed neceſſary on the occaſion had been thoroughly examined, their Lordſhips now poſſeſſed the fulleſt information, he therefore prayed their conſent that the Bill might be committed." This was objected to by

THE MARQUIS OF ROCKINGHAM, who declared that as he had uniformly diſſented from every American meaſure lately adopted, he now felt the double impulſe of *principle* and of *humanity* both ſtrongly urging him to expreſs the utmoſt abhorrence of the Bill before the Houſe. The evidences in ſupport of the petitioners had clearly demonſtrated the ſeveral evils that would reſult from the Bill, ſhould it paſs into a law. Had the counter evidences invalidated theſe facts? So far from it, that the whole of *their* teſtimony tended to prove a matter foreign to the point; for, when it was urged on the one hand "that the mercantile intereſt of this country would ſuſtain a material injury, and that ſome *thouſands* of *innocent* people would be reduced to *famine* ſhould the Bill paſs into a law," evidences had been contraſted, not to diſprove theſe allegations, but merely to evince "that the Britiſh Newfoundland Fiſhery was an excellent nurſery for ſeamen!" Was this an anſwer to the objections urged againſt the Bill? Did it obviate all, or any of the obnoxious clauſes? Rather, by not ſo much as touching the facts alledged by the evidences in ſupport of the petition, did it not ſhew that thoſe facts were incontrovertible, and that all the miſeries, as ſet forth by the petitioners to be expected from the Bill, were founded on juſt apprehenſions? That the noble Lord, who preſided at the head of the Admiralty, ſhould eagerly catch at any project which carried but the leaſt appearance of increaſing the *maritime* power of this country, was perfectly natural, it fell in with the duties of his department; but the queſtion before the Houſe was not whether the Britiſh Newfoundland Fiſhery afforded an excellent nurſery for ſeamen, but whether an innocent people ſhould be reduced to every extreme of poignant miſery? Whether they ſhould be cut off by an inhuman act from the very means of ſubſiſtence? Whether the *trade* of Great-Britain ſhould ultimately ſuſtain a ſhock, and the whole body of the North American Merchants be reduced to ſuffer hardſhips, from which their importance to the ſtate entitles them to be wholly exempt? Theſe were the queſtions before the Houſe for diſcuſſion, becauſe, on the determination of theſe points depended the final acceptance or total rejection of the Bill. If the trade of Eng'and ſhould be at ſtake, it could not be admitted as a plea of juſtification for the loſs of that trade, to ſay "that an additional number of ſeamen were raiſed;" nor, if a people were to experience the horrors of famine, would it be the ſmalleſt alleviation of their ſufferings to alledge, "that the meaſures, although *harſh*, yet occaſioned the fitting out a greater number of ſhallops, and thus afforded employment for a greater number of ſailors." Yet this was tantamount to the whole of the evidence delivered in favour of the Bill, and that this did not operate as exculpatory of the evils flowing from this iniquitous ſource, was extremely certain; it left no favourable impreſſion on the mind; humanity and ſound policy ſtill refuſed their concurrence with the meaſure; juſtice revolted at it, as in every reſpect repugnant to her righteous decrees; and thus, unſupported by every human virtue, the Bill ſhould be rejected, through every principle of human wiſdom.

The noble Marquis, after thus expatiating generally on the evil tendency of the Bill, produced vouchers to ſhew the gradual encreaſe of the North American trade, from ſmall beginnings to an enormous extent. The firſt of theſe vouchers was dated in 1704, when the whole amount of the exports was rated at 54,000l. this, by various gradations at intermediate periods, advanced at length to 800,000l. *ſix hundred thouſand pounds* of which were expended in the purchaſe of Engliſh manufactures.

The vaſt encreaſe and conſequent importance of the North American trade being thus clearly demonſtrated, the illuſtrious Marquis cenſured the *impolicy* of meaſures which ſtruck at the exiſtence of a branch of commerce of ſuch extreme magnitude; but the Houſe in the diſcuſſion of American affairs, has hitherto proceeded in the groſs, without ever conſidering the detail of things; yet this default was to be aſcribed to the Miniſtry, who ſeemed ſtudiouſly to withhold the neceſſary information, and in matters fraught even with national ruin, ſuch intelligence was kept back as might throw light on affairs proper for inveſtigation. Thus, with reſpect to American papers, they were laid before the Houſe in a moſt mangled ſtate, ſuch only being ſubmitted to the inſpection of the noble Lords as anſwered a temporary purpoſe, or ſerved to corroborate the aſſertions of thoſe in office. As an exemplification of this truth, a letter from *Lord Dunmore* had been laid before the Houſe, becauſe that letter treats the Americans as an "infatuated people," and encourages Adminiſtration to hope for a ſpeedy accompliſhment of *their* purpoſes, yet not the leaſt notice is taken in that letter of the following aſſociation, into which the officers of Lord Dunmore's army had entered:

"At a meeting of the officers under the command of his Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Dunmore, convened at Fort Gower, Nov. 5, 1774, for the purpoſe of conſidering the grievances of Britiſh America.

"RESOLVED,

"That we will bear the moſt faithful allegiance to his Majeſty King George the Third, whilſt his Majeſty delights to reign over a brave and free people; that we will, at the expence of life, and every thing dear and valuable, exert ourſelves in ſupport of the honor of his crown, and the dignity of the Britiſh Empire. But as the love of *liberty*, and attachments to the real intereſts and juſt rights of *America*, outweigh every other conſideration, we reſolve that we will exert every power within us for the defence of *American liberty*, and for the ſupport of her juſt rights and privileges, not in any pro-

cipitate, riotous, or tumultuous manner, but when regularly called forth by the unanimous voice of our countrymen.

Signed by order,
And in behalf of the whole corps,
BENJAMIN ASHBY, Clerk."

Could Lord Dunmore be ſuppoſed ignorant of this aſſociation, though it was formed previous to the day on which his letter was written? If he was apprized of the aſſociation, why not impart the particulars? A fact of ſuch conſequence, a fact of ſuch notoriety, a fact ſo truly alarming, Lord Dunmore ſhould have ſtated! To treat the aſſociations of the people with ſuperciliouſneſs, and affect to conſider them of little moment, at the ſame inſtant that a military league was entered into by the officers of Lord Dunmore's own army, whereby they pledged themſelves to defend American liberty with the ſword, what was this but to talk at random without adverting to the true ſtate of things? But Adminiſtration were accuſtomed to deal in generals themſelves, and hence they might encourage general aſſertions unſupported by facts in others; thus general hints had been thrown out reſpecting the *New-York defection*; yet, when the fact was examined into, to what did it amount? Why, the very perſons on whom Miniſtry placed the firmeſt reliance, though they may diſclaim the authority of the Congreſs, yet have they virtually denied the legiſlative authority of Great-Britain, and voted, in conſequence, a *petition* to the King, a *memorial* to the Houſe of Lords, and a *remonſtrance* to the Commons! Did not theſe things plainly indicate the *friends* of *government*, in America, are averſe to the meaſure of Adminiſtration? And, if thoſe on whom the noble perſonages in office rely the moſt, cannot yet be brought to approve their deeds, from avowed enemies nothing but an oppoſition, conſtant and extremely rigorous, was to be expected.

The illuſtrious Marquis next avowed it by no means his intention to combat this or that particular clauſe of the Bill, he directed his enmity to the *whole*; he diſliked the *ſtarving* principle on which the Bill was framed. He obſerved, that as the faſhion of the times had brought "*original papers*" ſo much into repute, he ſhould read from a collection lately publiſhed by Mr. Macpherſon, the Marſhal de Roſen's orders to *ſtarve* the wives, children, friends and diſtant kindred of the inhabitants of Londonderry. The Marquis wiſhed his noble auditors to bear in mind the ſituation of the New-Englanders, to be deprived of ſuſtenance if the Fiſhery Bill took place, as thus alone could the Houſe determine as to the ſimilarity of meaſures. De Roſen's order was ſubſtantially as follows:

"Conrade de Roſen, Marſhal General of all his Majeſty's forces, declares by theſe preſents, to the commanders, officers, ſoldiers, and inhabitants of the city of Londonderry, That in caſe they do not, betwixt this and Monday next, at ſix o'clock in the afternoon, being the firſt of July, 1689, agree to ſurrender the ſaid place of Londonderry unto the King, upon ſuch conditions as may be granted them, according to the inſtructions and power Lieutenant General Hamilton formerly received from the King, he will forthwith iſſue out his orders from the Barony of Iniſhone, and the ſea coaſts round about, as far as Charlemont, for the gathering together of thoſe of their *faction*, whether protected or not, and cauſe them immediately to be brought to the walls of Londonderry, where it ſhall be lawful for thoſe that are in the town (in caſe they have any pity for them) to open the gates, and receive them into the town; otherwiſe they will be forced to ſee their friends and neareſt relations all *ſtarved* for want of food, he having reſolved not to leave one of them at home, nor any thing to maintain them.—And that all hope of ſuccour may be taken away, by the landing of any troops in theſe parts from England, he farther declares, That in caſe they refuſe to ſubmit, he will forthwith cauſe all the ſaid country to be immediately deſtroyed, that, if any ſuccour ſhould be hereafter ſent from England, they may *periſh with them for want of food*. Beſides which, he has a very conſiderable army, as well for the oppoſing of them in all places that ſhall be judged neceſſary, as for the protecting all the reſt of his Majeſty's dutiful ſubjects, whoſe goods and chattels he promiſes to ſecure, deſtroying all the reſt that cannot be brought conveniently into ſuch places as he ſhall judge neceſſary to be preſerved, and burning the houſes and mills, not only of thoſe that are in *actual rebellion*, but alſo of their friends and adherents, that no hopes of eſcaping may be left for any man; beginning this very day to ſend neceſſary orders to all Governors, and other commanders of his Majeſty's forces, and to Colonel Sarsfield commanding a flying army beyond Bellyſhanny, Colonel Sutherland commanding another towards Inniſkillen, and the Duke of Berwick another on the Fin Water, to cauſe all the men, women, and children, who are any ways related to thoſe in Londonderry, or any where elſe in open rebellion, to be forthwith brought to this place, without hopes of withdrawing farther into the kingdom; that in caſe before this ſaid Monday, the firſt of July, in the year of our Lord 1689, be expired, they do not ſend us hoſtages and other deputies, with a full ſufficient power to treat with us for the ſurrender of the ſaid city of Londonderry, on reaſonable conditions, that they ſhall not, after this time, be admitted to any treaty whatſoever; and the army which ſhall continue the ſiege, and which, with the aſſiſtance of God, will ſoon reduce them, ſhall have orders to give no quarter, or ſpare either age or ſex, in caſe they are taken by force.

(Signed) LE MARESCHAL ROSEN."

On a meaſure ſo ſanguinary and brutal, ſo productive of excruciating agonies, and the extreme of human woe, the Marquis left his noble auditors to ruminate; obſerving, however, in juſtice to King James, that no ſooner was *he* apprized of the orders, than he expreſſed his abhorrence of them in the ſtrongeſt terms.

[*To be continued.*]

To the Right Honorable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament aſſembled,

The Petition of the Merchants, Traders, and others, of the City of London, intereſted in the American Commerce,

Humbly Sheweth,

THAT your Petitioners are deeply concerned to find that there is now depending before this Right Honorable Houſe, a bill "to reſtrain the trade and commerce of the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, and New-Hampſhire, and colonies of Connecticut and Rhode-Iſland, and Providence Plantation in North-America, to Great-Britain, Ireland, and the Britiſh iſlands in the Weſt-Indies; and to prohibit ſuch provinces and colonies from carrying on any fiſhery on the banks of Newfoundland, or other places therein to be mentioned, under certain reſtrictions, and for a time to be limitted."

Your Petitioners beg leave to repreſent, that the ſaid bill, ſhould it paſs into a law, will, in its operation, deprive thouſands of his Majeſty's loyal ſubjects of their actual ſubſiſtence, and reduce them to extreme diſtreſs, even that of famine; the ſaid provinces not generally raiſing corn ſufficient for their own ſupport; and by this bill they will be prevented from receiving any ſupplies from their ſiſter colonies, and precluded from their natural reſourſe, the ſea.

Your Petitioners have reaſon to believe that very great numbers of men bred and employed in the fiſheries, who in hardineſs and intrepidity, are not exceeded by any in this ex-

tenſive empire, will be impelled by the preſſing calls of hunger and want, and a juſt feeling for their violated rights, to ſuch conduct as may be productive of devaſtation and bloodſhed, which may endanger the peace and welfare of his Majeſty's American dominions, or be induced to employ themſelves in fiſhing for the French, and thereby give our rivals the means of ſupplying the markets in Europe, which will render it difficult for us ever to regain that valuable branch of commerce.

Your Petitioners beg leave farther to repreſent, that there is now due from the ſaid provinces and colonies, to the city of London only, one million ſterling and upwards.

That their remittances are almoſt intirely made by means of the fiſheries, and conſequently the ruin brought on thoſe colonies will deeply injure the commercial intereſt of Great-Britain, and ultimately fall on the landed property of theſe kingdoms.

That among other grievances, of which our fellow ſubjects in America ſo generally complain, is their being deprived of trial by jury in particular caſes, and the extenſion of the juriſdiction of the Admiralty Courts; which grievances, your Petitioners with much concern find, are not only continued, but extended by the preſent bill; and they think it their duty to repreſent it as their firm opinion to this Right Honourable Houſe, and the diſquietudes which univerſally prevail in the minds of their fellow ſubjects in America, will be increaſed and confirmed by this bill; which is, unjuſt as they conceive, becauſe it involves the puniſhment of thoſe who are allowed to be innocent, with thoſe who are ſuppoſed to be guilty; and that theſe diſquietudes will never be removed, unleſs lenient meaſures are purſued, and their grievances redreſſed.

Your Petitioners, therefore, moſt humbly pray, that the ſaid bill may not paſs into a law.

Publiſhed by order of the Committee.

THOMAS LANE, *Chairman.*

CHARLESTOWN *(South-Carolina) April* 17.

By a veſſel which was 22 days ago at Havannah, we learn, that harbour was then full of men of war; and that the Spaniards were very inquiſitive concerning the preſent diſpute between Great-Britain and her colonies; alſo, that a fleet with troops, from old Spain, had arrived there about Chriſtmas.

The General Aſſembly of this Province met here laſt week and is now ſitting.

WILLIAMSBURG, *April* 28.

Yeſterday, about ten o'clock, Mann Page, jun. Eſq; one of the Repreſentatives for Spotſylvania, arrived here in twenty-four hours from Fredericksburg; being charged by a number of people of the different counties, now aſſembling there, to inquire whether the gunpowder had been replaced in the public magazine, the removal of which had ſpread a general alarm, and greatly exaſperated all ranks of people. Expreſſes had been ſent into ſeveral counties, and it was expected that upwards of 2000 men would be aſſembled in Fredericksburg by this evening; and the militia of Caroline were ordered to meet to-morrow, at ten o'clock, to be in readineſs to join thoſe of the upper counties. Mr. Page returned again in the evening, and carried a letter from the Hon. the Speaker, to endeavor to pacify the people; and as that gentleman ſets out to-morrow, by land, to attend the General Congreſs, we hear he propoſes meeting them, and it is hoped, from his great influence, that he will be able to prevail on them to return home, and reſt ſatisfied with the Governor's promiſe that the powder ſhall be given up when there is occaſion for it.—The independent companies of Caroline and Spotſylvania, we hear, have determined to eſcort the Delegates from this colony to Hooe's ferry, on Potowmack.

On Saturday the 7th inſtant his Excellency Joſiah Martin, Eſq; Governor of North-Carolina, was pleaſed to diſſolve the General Aſſembly of that province.

Gawin Corbin, Eſquire, is appointed one of his Majeſty's Honorable Council for this colony, in the room of the Honorable John Page, Eſquire, deceaſed.

NEWPORT, *May* 1.

Laſt Wedneſday, as Mr. John Brown, of Providence, merchant, was going from this town to Providence, in one of the packets, the packet was ſtopped, by order of Captain Wallace, of the ſhip Roſe, and Mr. Brown taken on board the ſhip Swan; ſoon after which another packet was ſtopped as ſhe was going up. Theſe packets had on board a quantity of flour, which Mr. Brown had purchaſed for a number of veſſels he was fitting out. Part, or all, of the flour was taken on board the ſhip; and the next day Mr. Brown was ſent off in one of the packets, to be carried to Admiral Graves, at Boſton, without having a ſingle reaſon given for his being thus violently ſeized and carried out of this colony, contrary to all law, equity and juſtice.

Extract of a letter from Roxbury, dated April 28.

"Notwithſtanding your many neglects, notwithſtanding my many avocations, I once more ſalute you—*jacta eſt alea.* What folly could induce Gen. Gage to act a part ſo fatal to Britain.—It is all over with them—their withering laurels will ſoon be plucked from their brows by the rapacious Bourbon.—I pity the madneſs which effected their deſtruction.—You have, no doubt, been informed of the affair of laſt Wedneſday.—Is it not truly amazing, that ſuch a body of regulars, ſo thoroughly appointed, with artillery, &c. ſhould be defeated, and put to flight, by a handful of raw, undiſciplined peaſants?—We have loſt but forty one, and but few, not exceeding ten, wounded—they have near three hundred killed, wounded and miſſing.—Our countrymen ſwarm to our defence from all quarters—we are buſily organizing our troops, and ſhall ſoon have a well conſtructed army in the field, of 30,000 men.—Gage and his troops are immured within the walls of Boſton; and what is a delay to our ſatisfaction, our friends are entrapped by them:—We have ſome hopes they will be liberated this day; Gen. Gage has propoſed, upon their ſurrendering their arms, that they may march out; they ſurrendered their arms yeſterday.

"Poor Quincy, alas, he is no more! He returned to his native country, preſſed the beloved ſoil, and died—We did not ſee him; he breathed his laſt, the night before laſt, at Cape Ann.

"We have had an expreſs, by the way of Connecticut, incloſing tranſcripts from letters ſent lately to New-York,—ſuch a vile ſyſtem of ſlavery is preparing for us, as might make a Domitian bluſh.—Thank God, our enemies will aſſuredly be defeated."

NEW-YORK, *May* 8.

The ſeventh of April Captain Young ſpoke with Captain M'Illvaine in lat. 49, 39, lon. 15, 51, from Cork for Philadelphia, who informed him, that when he ſailed from that port, twenty-two ſhips were then taking on board ſeveral regiments of foot and one of horſe, for Boſton; and on the 12th following, Captain Young fell in with, in lat. 45, 39, lon. 35, 23, with ſix ſhips and a brig, from Plymouth, bound to Boſton with troops.

Thurſday laſt the Harriot Packet, Captain Lee, ſailed with the mail for Falmouth, in whom went paſſengers, the Hon. John Watts, and Roger Morris, Eſqrs. Members of his Ma-

jeſty's Council for this province; Iſaac Wilkins, Eſq; Member for the borough of Weſtcheſter; Col. Maunſel, and the Hon. Stephen Payne Gallway, Eſq; one of his Majeſty's Council for the iſland of Antigua, and lady.

By the Hartford poſt, we hear the General Aſſembly of Connecticut have paſſed an act for the immediate raiſing and paying ſix regiments of ſoldiers, under the command of the following officers, viz. Major General, Col. David Wooſter; Brigadier Generals, Col. Putman, Col. Jared Spencer; Colonels Hinman, Parſons, and Waterbury. We have not heard the names of the other officers.

Saturday evening laſt arrived here from the Eaſtward, on their way for Philadelphia, to attend the Continental Congreſs, the Hon. John Hancock, and Thomas Cuſhing, Eſqrs. Samuel Adams, John Adams, and Robert Treat Paine, Eſqrs. Delegates for the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay; and the Hon. Eliphalet Dyer, and Roger Sherman, Eſqrs. and Silas Dean, Eſq; Delegates for the colony of Connecticut. They were met a few miles out of town by a great number of the principal gentlemen of the place, in carriages and on horſeback, and eſcorted into the city by near a thouſand men under arms; the roads were lined with greater numbers of people than were ever known on any occaſion before. Their arrival was announced by the ringing of bells, and other demonſtrations of joy. They have double centries placed at the doors of their lodging.

We hear the above gentlemen, accompanied by the Delegates for this city, ſet out this day for Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 9.

We hear from Charleſtown, South-Carolina, that on the 21ſt of March, at night, about eight hundred ſtand of ſmall arms, two hundred cutlaſſes, and all the cartouch boxes, fit for ſervice, with ſeveral bundles of match and ſome flints, were taken out of the public armoury in the ſtate-houſe; and on the ſame night the public powder magazine, built about four miles from the town, was broke open, and all the powder carried off, being about five hundred weight. The Governor has offered a reward of one hundred pounds ſterling for apprehending the offenders.

Saturday laſt Gen. Lee arrived in town from the Southren Colonies.

Laſt night the brig Charleſtown Packet, Capt. Barton, arrived from Charleſtown. In this veſſel came paſſengers the Hon. Henry Middleton, Chriſtopher Garſden, John Rutledge, and Edward Rutledge, Eſqs. Delegates for South-Carolina.

Thomas Lynch, Eſq; the other Delegate, ſailed the day before in a ſchooner. It is ſaid ſhe is in the river.

And this day arrived the Hon. Peyton Randolph, Eſq; George Waſhington, Patrick Henry, Richard Henry Lee, Edmund Pendleton, Benjamin Harriſon, and Richard Bland, Eſquires, Delegates for Virginia.——Richard Caſſwell, and Joſeph Hewes, Eſquires, Del. for North-Carolina. Alſo Samuel Chace, Thomas Johnſon, and John Hall, Eſquires, Del. for Maryland.

This afternoon the brig Chance, Craig, arrived from Grenada.

The Delegates for Maſſachueſtts-Bay, Connecticut, and New-York, are expected here to-morrow about noon.

Capt. Wright, of the brig Charleſtown Packet, died the 21ſt of April, off Cape Fear, on his paſſage to Charleſtown.

On Wedneſday next will be Publiſhed, Price 6d. by R. AITKEN, BOOKSELLER, *in Front-ſtreet.*

The MANUAL EXERCISE,
COMPLEAT,
AS ORDERED BY
HIS MAJESTY,

In the Year 1764. Together with PLANS and EXPLANATIONS of the METHOD generally Practiſed at REVIEWS and FIELD-DAYS.

Philadelphia, May 9, 1775.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, living in Second-ſtreet, the 8th Inſtant, an Engliſh Servant Man named John David, by Trade a Hair Dreſſer, about 22 Years of Age, near five Feet five Inches high, of a dark Complexion, down Look, ſpeaks ſlow. He had on, when he went away, a Beaver Hat about half worn, a gray Surtout Coat, light blue Body Coat, brown Cloth Jacket, light coloured Cloth Breeches, ſpeckled Stockings, half worn Shoes, with Steel Buckles. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Runaway, and brings him to his Maſter, ſhall have TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward.

THOMAS WIER, Hair Dreſſer.

N. B. All Maſters of Veſſels are forbid to harbour or carry him off.

Juſt arrived in the Ship Ann, Capt. Fortin, from Briſtol, A NUMBER of healthy Men and Women SERVANTS, among whom are tradeſmen, alſo ſawyers, footmen, labourers, &c. whoſe Times are to be diſpoſed of by WILLIAM FISHER, and SON. They may be ſeen at Mrs. Cryder's, the Golden Swan, in Third-ſtreet.

Imported by HOWELL and DOUGLASS,

And to be ſold at their STORE in *Water-ſtreet*, between *Walnut* and *Cheſnut* Streets, lately occupied by Mr. *Zebulon Rudolph*, deceaſed,

JAMAICA Spirit in Hogſheads and Porter Caſks; beſt *Muſcovado* Sugars in Hogſheads and Tierces, Pimento, Tar, and Hemp.

Juſt imported five hundred Cow Hides, in the Brig *Betſey*, *J. Douglaſs* Maſter, from *Jamaica*. Said Veſſel is expected to ſail in eight days for *Kingſton*. For Freight or Paſſage apply to *Howell* and *Douglaſs*.

LOST,

THIS Forenoon, out of a Gentleman's Pocket, A BUNDLE OF JERSEY PAPER MONEY, containing One Hundred and nineteen Pounds four Shillings and Ninepence. Whoever has found it, and will deliver it to *Gray*, *Fletcher*, and Co. ſhall have FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.

Philadelphia, April 22, 1775.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by BENJAMIN TOWNE, in *Front-Street*, near the *London Coffee-Houſe*, where Subſcriptions for this Paper are taken in at TEN SHILLINGS the Year, THREE SHILLINGS the Quarter, the Money to be paid at the Time of ſubſcribing; or two Pennies each Number. All Manner of Printing is performed with Fidelity, Care, and Deſpatch at the ſaid Office.

The PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

Publiſhed THREE Times a Week; on *Tueſday*, *Thurſday*, and *Saturday* Evenings.

Vol. I.] THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1775. [Num. 47.

From the PUBLIC LEDGER *of March* 18.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Authentic Debates on the New-England FISHERY BILL.

[*Continued from page* 184.]

LORD CARLISLE expreſſed his aſtoniſhment that the Bill ſhould be cenſured as cruel in the ſmalleſt degree, for it was neither intended to *ſtarve* nor would it operate as a *puniſhment* on the New-Englanders, unleſs their own obſtinate perſeverance in error produced that effect. As to the inhabitants of *Nantucket*, it was impoſſible they could experience a dearth of food, the evidences examined at the bar having proved that the iſland abounded with *ſheep*.

THE DUKE OF MANCHESTER cenſured the Bill *generaly*, as indiſcriminately cruel, for it involved the guilty and the innocent in one common puniſhment. A clauſe, however, there was, which precluded every hope that the Fiſhery, of which the New-Englanders were thus to be deprived, would ever be reſtored to them, for the reſurrender of the Fiſhery into the hands of the Americans depended on the reſtoration of the trade and commerce with Great-Britain, and on the re-eſtabliſhment of peace throughout the Maſſachuſetts. The trade with Great-Britain is to be carried on, without the ſmalleſt interruption, for one callendar month. This fact is to be certified to the Governors and Council of the provinces of New-Hampſhire and the Maſſachuſetts, by the *cuſtom-houſe officers* of the reſpective provinces; conſidering, therefore, that the minds of ſuch men are generally actuated by the meaneſt paſſions, could it be preſumed that they would be in haſte to certify what, if true, would contribute to the welfare of thoſe againſt whom, for ſome petty injuries received, they may have entertained the moſt violent prejudices?

With reſpect to the *famine* threatened by the Bill, the noble Duke could not conceive the evil in any degree remedied, becauſe ſome ſcores of *ſheep* were ſcattered on the iſland of *Nantucket*. Were thoſe the property of the fiſhermen, whoſe occupations were to be obſtructed by the Bill? If they did not belong to the fiſhermen, ſaying they were on the iſland was ſaying nothing to the purpoſe. Could the noble Lords, who urged this fact, mean that if the fiſhermen ſtood in need of food, they might ſeize what ſheep they found on the iſland, and kill them for their ſuſtenance? This could never be meant, for this would be to authoriſe injuſtice, and countenance plunder; what availed it then to alledge that *ſheep* were on the iſland? The *fiſh* caught by the induſtry of the inhabitants had hitherto afforded them ſubſiſtence; to this they had an unqueſtionable *right*, but of this they were to be deprived by the Bill, and it was miſerable conſolation to tell them there were ſheep on the iſland, to which they had *no right*. Equally abſurd was the allegation, "that the *Americans* only would feel the effects of the Bill;" the noble Duke had every reaſon to believe the property of many Engliſh merchants were embarked in the veſſels which carried on the New-England Fiſhery; why was that property to be injured? Why were Engliſh adventurers to be puniſhed for crimes, in the commiſſion of which they participated not? Was this juſtice, or was it tyranny? Was it not like the "tender mercies of the wicked," cruelty in the extreme? On the whole, to whatever part of the Bill the noble Duke turned his eyes, he could deſcry nothing but what bore the complexion of deſpotiſm; and whether owing to the love of liberty, with which his mind had been early tinctured, to a peculiar turn of thought, or to whatever other cauſe, yet he could not help preſaging *future evils* from meaſures which carried ſo *arbitrary*, ſo *tyrannical* an appearance. Admitting the Americans enſlaved, yoked, and in every thing obedient to our wiſhes, extreme dangers were to be apprehended; the army, employed to ſubjugate the Coloniſts, might prove inſtrumental in the deſtruction of *our liberties*; it was poſſible an arbitrary Miniſter might ſelect that army for the very purpoſe, and, in the noble Duke's opinion, it was not improbable but that there were *ſome* diſtinguiſhed perſonages connected with adminiſtration, who, far from rejecting the idea, would adopt the plan with alacrity.

LORD DARTMOUTH ſincerely hoped the noble Duke did not think *him* capable of conceiving ſuch a nefarious deſign.

THE DUKE OF MANCHESTER aſſured the noble Lord, that if *he* was firſt Miniſter, he ſhould be under no ſort of apprehenſions for the liberty and the conſtitution of this country.

LORD DARTMOUTH thanked his Grace for the compliment, though he was ſorry any compliment ſhould be paid him at the expence of his coadjutors; and, if the noble Duke alluded, in the ſmalleſt degree, to the Lord who now fills the higheſt department of ſtate, Lord Dartmouth, from having been bred up from his infancy with that Lord, knew *his* ſentiments ſo perfectly well, that he would anſwer for the rectitude of his intentions, as readily as he would anſwer for himſelf.

LORD CAMDEN then commanded the attention of the Houſe by obſerving, that it was far from according with the feelings of his nature to be ever a *diſſentient* when the meaſures reſpecting America were the ſubjects of diſcuſſion; he was ſure it was not the way to *promotion*; and, if the cry induſtriouſly propagated throughout the nation was to be taken for the voice of the people, neither was *popularity* on the ſide he eſpouſed. Thus, having nothing to expect from *fame* or *ambition*, not being actuated by the one, nor aſpiring after the other, he could offer no apology for perſiſting in a line of conduct ſo different from that purſued by a vaſt majority of the Houſe, unleſs bearing teſtimony againſt meaſures which, as an *honeſt man*, he could not approve, would apologize for his diſcordancy.

There had been an evidence examined in ſupport of the Bill, a Mr. *Liſter*, of *Poole*. To what did the total of this *Poole-man*'s evidence amount? Simply to this; "That if the Britiſh Newfoundland Fiſhery was extended, and an entire reſtraint was laid on that of New-England, *he* the *Poole-man*, and many others, would gain more money." Was there any thing ſingular in this? Were not *monopolies* of every kind highly beneficial to the individuals concerned in them? But when the commerce of

Great-Britain is at ſtake, was it fitting that the evidence of an intereſted trader ſhould bias the determinations of men capable of conſidering ſo vaſt an object with all its ſeveral intricacies and relations? Whenever an object of ſuch amplitude ſhould come under the ſerious deliberation of that Houſe, it would ſurely require more capacious intellects, more enlarged views, and a greater expanſion of thought, than the *man of Poole* was endowed with, to render proper juſtice to the ſubject. With reſpect to the Bill before the Houſe it had been called by ſome "a Bill of Reſtraint," by others "a Bill of Coercion," by a third party "a Bill of Puniſhment," by a fourth "a Bill of *Mercy*;" for the learned Lord's own part, he would be free to call it by its proper name, "a Bill of *Pains* and *Penalties*," a "Declaratory Act of *War*." It was intended to reduce the Americans to a ſtate of abject ſlavery; the ſword by this Bill was drawn, hoſtilities were commenced, and the act would *juſtify reſiſtance*. If this was a doctrine not faſhioned to the temper of the times, the learned Lord confeſſed he had imbibed it from one of Mr. Locke's *libels*, and he was too much of a Revolutioniſt to part with a principle, the *truiſm* of which gave permanency to the preſent family's title to the crown. This was the *old Whig principle* of which the learned Lord declared himſelf a ſtrenuous aſſertor; for to ſay that no violation of charters, no infraction of civil compacts, no eraſure of rights would juſtify reſiſtance, was to give up the cauſe of the Revolution; and, if reſiſtance in any caſe was juſtifiable, had not the Americans reaſon to complain of a groſs violation of charters, of having their liberties torn up by the roots? The noble Lord therefore inſiſted, that *war* was declared by the act, but before we commenced hoſtilities, would it not be proper to conſider whether the war we engaged in was *juſt*, was *practicable*, or was *neceſſary*? For if it was neither expedient, practicable, or juſtifiable, to plunge with precipitation into ſuch a war was abſolute madneſs, and would end in total ruin.

[*To be continued.*]

LONDON, *March* 1.

Extract of a letter from the Earl of DUNMORE *to the Earl of* DARTMOUTH, *dated* Williamſburg, Dec. 24, *laid before the Houſe of Commons*, Feb. 15, *by Lord* NORTH.

MY neceſſary abſence, on the occaſion of the Indian diſturbances, will, I hope, account and excuſe me for my not having acknowledged your Lordſhip's ſeveral letters in due time and order, and for not having regularly communicated accounts of the public affairs of the colony, to which ſome of them refer; and I wiſh I were now ſo fortunate as to have it in my power to make a repreſentation of their appearing with a more favourable aſpect than when I laſt wrote upon thoſe important concerns.

The aſſociations firſt, in part, entered into, recommended by the people of this colony, and adopted by what is called the Continental Congreſs, are now enforcing throughout this country, with the greateſt rigour. A Committee has been choſen in every county, whoſe buſineſs it is to carry the aſſociation of the Congreſs into execution, which Committee aſſumes an authority to inſpect the books, invoices, and all other ſecrets of the trade and correſpondence of merchants, to watch the conduct of every inhabitant without diſtinction, and to ſend for all ſuch as come under their ſuſpicion into their preſence, to interrogate them reſpecting all matters which, at their pleaſure, they think fit objects of their inquiry; and to ſtigmatiſe, as they term it, ſuch as they find tranſgreſſing what they are now hardy enough to call the laws of the Congreſs, which ſtigmatiſing is no other than inviting the vengeance of an outrageous and lawleſs mob to be exerciſed upon the unhappy victims. Every country, beſides, is now arming a company of men, whom they call an Independent Company, for the avowed purpoſe of protecting their Committees, and to be employed againſt government if occaſion require. The Committee of one county has proceeded ſo far as to ſwear the men of their Independent Company to execute all orders which ſhall be given them from the Committee of their county.

"As to the power of government which your Lordſhip, in your letter No. 11. directs ſhould be exerted to counteract the dangerous meaſures purſuing here, I can aſſure your Lordſhip that it is entirely diſregarded, if not wholly overturned. There is not a juſtice of peace in Virginia that acts, except as a Committee-man; the aboliſhing the courts of juſtice was the firſt ſtep taken in which the men of fortune and pre-eminence joined equally with the loweſt and meaneſt. The general court of judicature of the colony is much in the ſame predicament; for though there is at leaſt a majority of his Majeſty's Council who, with myſelf, are the judges of that court, that would ſteadily perform their duty, yet the lawyers have abſolutely refuſed to attend, nor indeed would the people allow them to attend, or evidences to appear. The reaſon, commonly aſſigned for this proceeding, is the want of a fee bill, which expired the laſt ſeſſion of Aſſembly; and it is a popular argument here, that no power but the legiſlature can eſtabliſh fees, and the fee bill not having been renewed is attributed to the diſſolution. But the true cauſe of ſo many perſons joining in ſo pprobrious a meaſure was to engage their Engliſh creditors, who are numerous, to join in the clamours of this country; and, not a few, to avoid paying the debts in which many of the principal people here are much involved.

"With regard to the encouraging of thoſe, as your Lordſhip likewiſe exhorts me, who appeared in principle averſe to theſe proceedings, I hope your Lordſhip will do me the juſtice to believe I have left no means in my power uneſſayed to draw all the aſſiſtance poſſible from them to his Majeſty's government; but I preſume your Lordſhip will not think it very extraordinary that my perſuaſions ſhould have been unavailing againſt the terrors which, on the other hand, are held out by the Committee.

"Independent Companies, &c. ſo univerſally ſupported, who have ſet themſelves up ſuperior to all other authority, under the auſpices of their Congreſs, the laws of which they talk of in a ſtile of reſpect, and treat with marks of reverence which they never beſtowed on their legal government, or the laws proceeding from it, I can aſſure your Lordſhip, that I have diſcovered no inſtance where the interpoſition of government, in the feeble ſtate to which it is reduced, could ſerve any other purpoſe than to ſuffer the diſgrace of a diſappointment, and thereby afford matter of great exultation to its enemies, and increaſe their influence over the minds of the people.

"But, my Lord, every ſtep which has been taken by theſe infatuated people muſt inevitably defeat its own purpoſe. Their non-importation, non-exportation, &c. cannot fail, in a ſhort time, to produce a ſcarcity, which will ruin thouſands of families. The people, indeed, of fortune may ſupply themſelves and their Negroes for two or three years; but the middling and poorer ſort, who live from hand to mouth, have not the means of doing ſo, and the produce of their lands will not purchaſe thoſe neceſſaries (without which themſelves and Negroes muſt ſtarve) of the merchants, who may have goods to diſpoſe of, becauſe the merchants are prevented from turning ſuch produce to any account. As to manufacturing for themſelves, the people of Virginia are very

far from being naturally induſtrious; and it is not by taking away the principal, if not the only encouragement to induſtry, that it can be excited; nor is it in times of anarchy and confuſion that the foundation of ſuch improvements can be laid. The lower claſs of people too will diſcover that they have been duped by the richer ſort, who, for their part, elude the whole effects of the aſſociation, by which their poor neigbours periſh. What then is to deter thoſe from taking the ſhorteſt mode of ſupplying themſelves; and, unreſtrained as they are by laws, from taking whatever they want, wherever they can find it?

"The arbitrary proceedings of theſe Committees, likewiſe, cannot fail producing quarrels and diſſentions, which will raiſe partiſans of government; and I am firmly perſuaded that the colony, even by their own acts and deeds, muſt be brought to ſee the neceſſity of depending on its mother country, and of embracing its authority."

SALEM, *April* 25.

Laſt Wedneſday the troops of his Britannic Majeſty commenced hoſtilities upon the people of this province, attended with circumſtances of cruelty not leſs brutal than what our venerable anceſtors received from the vileſt ſavages of the wilderneſs. The particulars relative to this intereſting event, by which we are involved in all the horrors of a civil war, we have endeavoured to collect as well as the preſent confuſed ſtate of affairs will admit.

On Tueſday evening a detachment from the army, conſiſting, it is ſaid, of eight or nine hundred men, commanded by Lieutenant-Col. Smith, embarked at the bottom of the common in Boſton, on board a number of boats, and landed at Phipps's Farm, a little way up Charles river, from whence they proceeded with ſilence and expedition on their way to Concord, about eighteen miles from Boſton. The people were ſoon alarmed, and began to aſſemble in ſeveral towns before day light, in order to watch the motion of the troops. At Lexington, ſix miles below Concord, a company of militia, of about 100 men, muſtered near the Meeting-houſe; the troops came in ſight of them juſt before ſunriſe; and running within a few rods of them, the commanding officer accoſted the militia in words to this effect, "DISPERSE, YOU REBELS, D——N YOU, THROW DOWN YOUR ARMS, AND DISPERSE;" upon which the troops huzzaed, and immediately one or two officers diſcharged their piſtols, which were inſtantaneouſly followed by the firing of four or five of the ſoldiers, and there ſeemed to be a general diſcharge from the whole body, eight of our men were killed, and nine wounded.

In a few minutes after this action, the enemy renewed their march for Concord, at which place they deſtroyed ſeveral carriages, carriage wheels, and about twenty barrels of flour, all belonging to the province; here about 150 men going towards a bridge, of which the enemy were in poſſeſſion, the latter fired and killed two of our men, who then returned the fire and obliged the enemy to retreat back to Lexington, where they met Lord Piercy with a large reinforcement, with two pieces of canon. The enemy, now having a body of above 1800 men, made a halt, picked up many of their dead, and took care of their wounded. At Menotomy a few of our men attacked a party of twelve of the enemy (carrying horſes and proviſions to the troops) killed one of them, wounded ſeveral, made the reſt priſoners, and took poſſeſſion of all their arms, ſtores, proviſions, &c. without any loſs on our ſide. The enemy, having halted one or two hours at Lexington, found it neceſſary to make a ſecond retreat, carrying with them many of their dead and wounded, whom they put into chaiſes and on horſes they found ſtanding on the road.

They continued their retreat from Lexington to Charleſtown, with great precipitation; and, notwithſtanding their field pieces, our people continued their purſuit, firing at them till they got to Charleſtown Neck (which they reached a little after ſunſet) over which the enemy paſſed, proceeded to Bunker's Hill, and ſoon afterwards went into the town, under protection of the Somerſet man of war of 64 guns.

In Lexington the enemy ſet fire to Deacon Joſeph Louring's houſe and barn, Mrs. Mullekin's houſe and ſhop, and Mr. Joſhua Bond's houſe and ſhop, which were all conſumed. They alſo ſet fire to ſeveral other houſes, but our people extinguiſhed the flames. They pillaged almoſt every houſe they paſſed by, breaking and deſtroying doors, windows, glaſſes, &c. and carrying off clothing and other valuable effects. It appeared to be their deſign to burn and deſtroy all before them, and nothing but our vigorous purſuit prevented their infernal purpoſes from being put in execution. But the ſavage barbarity exerciſed upon the bodies of our unfortunate brethren, who fell, is almoſt incredible. Not content with ſhooting down the unarmed, aged and infirm, they diſregarded the cries of the wounded, killing them without mercy, and mangling their bodies in the moſt ſhocking manner.

We have the pleaſure to ſay, that notwithſtanding the higheſt provocations given by the enemy, not one inſtance of cruelty, that we have heard of, was committed by our victorious militia; but, liſtening to the merciful dictates of the Chriſtian religion, they breathed higher ſentiments of humanity.

The conſternation of the people of Charleſtown, when our enemies were entering the town is inexpreſſible, the troops however behaved tolerably civil, and the people have ſince nearly all left the town.

The liſt of Provincials, who were killed and wounded, will be given to the public as ſoon as poſſible.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 11.

On Friday evening laſt, in a violent ſquall of wind, the brig Kitty, James Robinſon, maſter, from this port for the Grenades, overſet about twenty leagues from our capes; a Negro woman and two Negro children were drowned, the Captain and Mate, with the hands, and ſeveral paſſengers, got into the boats, and the next day were taken up by Captain Samuel Williams, of the ſhip Beckey and Debby, who treated them with great politeneſs and humanity, and brought them up to town.

Tueſday laſt arrived here the Hon. Cæſar Rodney and George Read, Eſquires, two of the Delegates for the Lower Counties on Delaware.

This day the CONTINENTAL CONGRESS elected the Hon. PEYTON RANDOLPH, Eſq; PRESIDENT, and CHARLES THOMPSON, Eſq; SECRETARY.

Gen. Leyburn died at St. Vincent's a few days before Capt. Craig left that iſland.

The Hon. Houſe of Aſſembly of this Province, now ſitting, have added Doctor BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, THOMAS WILLING, and JAMES WILSON, Eſquires, to their appointment of Delegates to attend the Congreſs.

☞ Genteel BOARDING and LODGINGS to be had in a public Part of the City, on reaſonable Terms. Inquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,

A Remarkable good and well ſituated MALT HOUSE, convenient for procuring Barley. Inquire of the Printer.

Philadelphia, May 3, 1775.

PROPOSALS

For Printing by SUBSCRIPTION,

The PRUSSIAN EVOLUTIONS

In actual Engagements,

Both in Platoons, Sub, and Grand DIVISIONS; Explaining all the different Evolutions and Manœuvres in firing ſtanding, advancing and retreating, which were exhibited before his preſent Majeſty May 8, 1769, and before John Duke of Argyle on the Links of Leith, near Edinburgh, in 1771; with ſome Additions ſince that Time, explained with thirty Folio Copper-plates. To which is added the PRUSSIAN MANUAL EXERCISE, alſo the THEORY of the ART of GUNNERY. By Thomas Hanſon, Teacher of the American Militia.

CONDITIONS.

I. The Pruſſian Evolutions will be printed in one Folio Volume, with thirty Copper-plates, and proper Explanations in Letter Preſs.

II. The Price to Subſcribers will be twenty Shillings each Book, ſtitched in Marble Paper.

III. One Dollar Advance, being the firſt Part of the Subſcription Money, to be paid at the Time of ſubſcribing; the other twelve Shillings and Sixpence to be paid at the Delivery of the Book.

IV. As ſoon as a ſufficient Number of Subſcribers are pleaſed to approve of theſe Conditions, the Work will be engraved and put to Preſs, which may be finiſhed in three Weeks Time, and an alphabetical Liſt of the Subſcribers preſixed to the Book.

☞ Subſcriptions are received by John Dickinſon, Eſq; Thomas Mifflin, Eſq; Moſes Franks, Samuel Meredith, Merchants; John Wilcocks, Merchant; David Sproat, Merchant; John Purviance, Merchant; by the Author, Thomas Hanſon; John Norman, Engraver, in Second-ſtreet, near Spruce-ſtreet; Thomas Nevell, at the Sign of the Carpenters-Hall, Fourth-ſtreet; Benjamin Loxley; Robert Bell, Printer and Bookſeller, in Third-ſtreet; and Benjamin Town, Printer of this Paper.

Juſt arrived in the Ship Ann, Capt. Fortin, from Briſtol,

A NUMBER of healthy Men and Women SERVANTS, among whom are Tradeſmen, alſo Sawyers, Footmen, Labourers, &c. whoſe Times are to be diſpoſed of by WILLIAM FISHER, and SON. They may be ſeen at Mrs. Cryder's, the Golden Swan, in Third-ſtreet.

Imported by HOWELL and DOUGLASS,

And to be ſold at their STORE in *Water-ſtreet*, between *Walnut* and *Cheſnut* Streets, lately occupied by Mr. *Zebulon Rudolph*, deceaſed,

JAMAICA Spirit in Hogſheads and Porter Caſks; beſt *Muſcovado* Sugars in Hogſheads and Tierces, Pimento, Tar, and Hemp.

Juſt imported five hundred Cow Hides, in the Brig *Betſey*, *J. Douglaſs* Maſter, from *Jamaica*. Said Veſſel is expected to ſail in eight Days for *Kingſton*. For Freight or Paſſage apply to *Howell* and *Douglaſs*.

SIX POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, living in Paxton, Lancaſter County, the ſeventh of this Inſtant, two SERVANT MEN, one named WILLIAM MEEK, a ſtout Man, about forty Years of Age, five Feet nine Inches high, rediſh fair Hair, fair Face, pitted with the Small-pox, and full Eyes; he had on a Coat and Jacket of light coloured Home made Coating, almoſt new, with white Metal Buttons, white Shirt and Trowſers of Home made Cloth, white Yarn Stockings and good Shoes. The other, named JOHN ALEXANDER, was born in Scotland, is about twenty-two Years of Age, much the ſame Height of the former, has a ſmall Cut on his right Cheek, and his left Leg remarkably ſmaller than the Right; has dark Hair, tied behind, is freſh coloured, and a well looking Man; his Cloathing the ſame as the other, only he has good Breeches under his Trowſers, and no Stockings on. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Servants, ſo as their Maſter may have them again, ſhall have the above Reward and reaſonable Charges.

JOHN ELDER.

N. B. All Maſters of Veſſels are forbid taking them off at their Peril.

WHEREAS there is a new and convenient FERRY erected at the Foot of CALLOWHILL-Street, upon Delaware River, in the NORTHERN LIBERTIES of the City of PHILADELPHIA, and kept by the Subſcriber for the tranſporting of Paſſengers, Cattle and Carriages, from thence to COOPERS FERRIES. Since fat Cattle are often brought from the JERSIES, and Experience has evinced how dangerous it is to land them in the City, which can be tranſported at any Time or Tide without the leaſt Hazard of touching the Bar, particularly in the Winter; and as Perſons, who croſs the Ferries at SCHUYLKILL, having Buſineſs in the JERSIES, by croſſing the Commons may avoid the Trouble of going through the City, he flatters himſelf the Public will encourage the Undertaking.

All Perſons, who will be kind enough to favour the Subſcriber with their Cuſtom, may depend upon being ſupplied with every Accommodation becoming a Tavern. And Market People, who will land their Marketing there, ſhall have as good a Chance of ſelling as at any other Market; and what they cannot ſell, will be ſent and brought to Market at the ſame Rate as at any other Ferry.

JESSE WILLIAMSON.

Philadelphia, May 11, 1775.

Philadelphia, May 9, 1775.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, living in Second-ſtreet, the 8th Inſtant, an Engliſh Servant Man named John David, by Trade a Hair Dreſſer, about 22 Years of Age, near five Feet five Inches high, of a dark Complexion, down Look, ſpeaks ſlow. He had on, when he went away, a Beaver Hat about half worn, a gray Surtout Coat, light blue Body Coat, brown Cloth Jacket, light coloured Cloth Breeches, ſpeckled Stockings, half worn Shoes, with Steel Buckles. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Runaway, and brings him to his Maſter, ſhall have TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward.

THOMAS WIER, Hair Dreſſer.

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From the PUBLIC LEDGER *of March* 18.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Authentic Debates on the New-England FISHERY BILL.

[*Continued from page* 188.]

THE *injuſtice* of the war the learned Lord deduced from the original cauſe of quarrel. An outrage had been committed in a particular town; ſatisfaction for the damage ſuſtained was never demanded. If a demand of ſatisfaction had been regularly made, it would have been complied with. Here was an inſtance where a *whole* people have been puniſhed for the outrage of a *few*; the innocent for the guilty, without hearing them in their defence, or liſtening to any compenſation they might propoſe for the injuries, the raſhneſs, a frantic multitude had committed. The *impracticability* of ſucceeding in the war, was, in the learned Lord's opinion, deducible, from the ſituation of this country compared with that of the colonies. Was a continent of *fifteen hundred* miles extent, and inhabited by *three millions* of people, was this to be ſubdued by a ſmall army? The only hope of conquering America was in a fleet, and at ſea; the learned Lord confeſſed he there thought the colonies vulnerable; but admitting the maritime traffic of the Americans to be ſtopped, they had reſources within themſelves, and as if, foreſeeing our intentions, and providing againſt danger, they had already betaken themſelves to agriculture; they had baniſhed all ſuperfluities of table and dreſs, and if they continued united, the very means England had taken to ſubdue their virtue would make it flouriſh; they were deſtitute of the luxuries which we of this enlightened, this refined, this profligate, this debauched nation ſo much delighted in; but this was a want of an imaginary kind; ſhould therefore the Americans continue firmly united, in the noble Lord's opinion, the conqueſt of their continent was wholly impracticable. Was there any appearance of diſunion at preſent? The Miniſtry promiſed themſelves great things from *New-York*, but the learned Lord did not believe that Adminiſtration had one ſingle American friend throughout the continent. Even thoſe on whom the Miniſtry relied in New-York, had voted a *petition* to the Throne, a *memorial* to the Lords, and a *remonſtrance* to the Commons. Did this breathe a ſpirit of entire ſubjection of abſolute concurrence? As to Marſhfield, where an aſſociation had been formed in favour of government, the learned Lord at firſt imagined it to be a town of conſiderable note, but he found it a moſt contemptible place, and the aſſociators chiefly compoſed of Mr. *Hutchinſon*'s *juſtices*. But the very acts which had paſſed would, in the learned Lord's opinion defeat their own purpoſes, by uniting the ſeparate provinces more firmly than ever they were united before theſe hoſtile meaſures were purſued. England had *united* the colonies, and *divided* herſelf. Previous to paſſing the late acts, New-York, Virginia, Pennſylvania, and Maryland, would have ſuffered the greateſt inconvenience ſooner than they would have ſhaken hands with Maſſachuſetts-Bay. The wiſe policy of our fathers had reſpect to this inbred averſion; conſcious that ſo many provinces, if once *united*, would ſoon be *independent*, a diviſion of intereſts was ſtudied as the principal means of enſuring ſubjection. Hence the various tenures by royal grants and by charters. Such was the policy of our anceſtors; and even now, Adminiſtration were driven to confeſs the *impracticability* of ſubjugating the colonies, if united, by taking ſuch induſtrious pains to *divide* them. For what was New-York, North-Carolina, and other places, excluded from experiencing the deplorable effects of the *famine* bill? Was it not to ſcatter the ſeeds of diviſion amongſt thoſe whom hoſtile threats had failed to intimidate? But, in the opinion of the learned Lord, even excluſive favour would not effect diſunion; there was naturally that connexion, that, like entangled links, one could not be broken without the whole chain ſuffering by the conteſion. The parliamentary right of taxation, as inſiſted on by Great-Britain, levelled a blow at *all* the colonies, and wreſted from every man on the continent the right to diſpoſe of his own property. Whilſt, therefore, *this* right was aſſerted, it would be productive of diſobedience, becauſe to recognize *ſuch* a right, was to acknowledge the properties of Americans at the diſpoſal of a Parliament wherein they were not repreſented.

The learned Lord having thus touched on the *injuſtice* of the war, and the *impracticability* of conqueſt, eſſayed to convince his noble auditory that it was wholly *unneceſſary*, for, admitted the conqueſt certain, could we ſpare men and money ſufficient for the maintenance of the colonies as ſo many ſubjugated provinces? Were there no appearances of a rupture with France and Spain? Foreign wars had been cautiouſly avoided; was a war with our Colonies more juſtifiable on the principles of neceſſity? If the opinion of the Miniſtry was to be collected from their meaſures, the precipitation with which they entered into a war with America, would lead a nice obſerver to conclude that they thought it highly neceſſary. On the ſide of Adminiſtration not the ſmalleſt tendency to *conciliatory* meaſures had appeared. A noble Lord, in the other Houſe, did but make a motion which carried the appearance of ſuch intentions, and his *troops* were thrown into the utmoſt confuſion; they were determined that not an iota ſhould be yielded. An illuſtrious perſonage, whoſe abilities were ſhining teſtimonies of the beneficence of providence to ſome peculiar favourites, a man to whom this country owed perhaps her exiſtence, at any rate her greatneſs, and that *pride* of conqueſt (which now had precipitated her into wicked contentions for *dominion*) this great perſonage, after ſpending much time, thought and deliberation, to form a plan that might happily reconcile the jarring intereſts of both countries, had propoſed a bill which was not ſuffered to lay four and twenty hours on the table for conſideration. The learned Lord only mentioned the circumſtance, that the record of that day's debate might be expunged from the Journals, and that hiſtory might give the lie to ſuch an infamous tranſaction, if ever malice ſhould tranſmit it to poſterity.

Thus much for conciliatory plans, which were rejected as wholly incompatible with the complexional caſt of the preſent meaſures. The learned Lord concluding therefore that war was determined on, cloſed his addreſs in the following words:

" As an Engliſhman I cannot wiſh harm to my native country; but I wiſh moſt ſincerely that the Americans may *preſerve their liberty.*"

LORD SANDWICH, in reply, obſerved, that the facts which the evidence had been called to prove were ſimply theſe: That *three thouſand* ſeamen were bred every year by the Britiſh Newfoundland Fiſhery; that, conſequently, in ten years, *thirty thouſand* ſeamen were added to the maritime ſtrength of this country; that this was on object of vaſt conſequence, and if the New-England Fiſhery produced hardly any ſeamen it was too much to ſacrifice the maritime ſtrength of England to a people who had committed every outrage againſt the ſovereign authority of this country.

The noble Lord alledged, that it was illiberal to cavil at the evidence; Mr. Liſter was a merchant of conſiderable conſequence, and great reſpectability.

With regard to the impracticability of conquering America, the noble Lord who ſpoke laſt could not be ſerious when he queſtioned the power of Great-Britain in this reſpect; ſo far from the inferiority of numbers, being any obſtruction to ſucceſs of the Engliſh troops, the contraty was the real fact, inferiority of numbers, however paradoxical it might ſeem, would accelerate ſucceſs; there was a prodigious difference between diſciplined troops and a multitudinous rabble; if matters ſhould be puſhed to extremity, the noble Lord, for his part, would wiſh, that *one hundred thouſand* Americans ſhould take the field, in preference to *twenty thouſand*; the reaſon was this; troops muſt have ſubſiſtence, the greater number of troops, therefore, the greater will be the difficulty of procuring ſubſiſtence, and conſequently the country people will ſuffer greater diſtreſſes, which will ſoon lead them to ſeek that protection, from a legal government, which they fail to experience from anarchy and civil diſcord; thus the Americans would conquer themſelves by eating up their country.

But was this not likely to be the caſe, the noble Lord had no ſort of opinion of the bravery of the Americans; he thought them mere bluſterers, who felt bold only in proportion as danger was at a diſtance, and when it approached would lay down their arms, or broom-ſticks, and run away. At the ſiege of Louiſbourg a party of theſe *brave* Americans were employed, they talked of the wonderous feats they would perform, and compared themſelves to *Romans*; but finding the place likely to make reſiſtence, theſe *Romans*, very courageouſly, ran away. And thus they would do on every occaſion if real danger approached, when at a diſtance they would bluſter, reſolve, write, proteſt and look big.

With reſpect to *taxation*, the learned Lord who ſpoke laſt had cavilled at the perſon, who thought "*Taxation* no Tyranny." Lord Sandwich confeſſed he thought it no Tyranny; "For, if it was a tyranny, the *Engliſh* were the moſt tyrannized over of any people under heaven, for they were the moſt heavily taxed."

LORD SHELBURNE combated the Bill thus. If it was meant as a Bill to regulate the Fiſhery, parliamentary aid was totally unneceſſary, the official powers annexed to the Admiralty department were quite ſufficient; if the Bill was not meant as a commercial regulation, it was foreign to the purpoſe to talk of the advantages that would accrue to the Britiſh Newfoundland Fiſhery. Whenever the regulations of this or any other branch of commerce ſhould come before that Houſe, there was no doubt but that attention would be paid which the magnitude of the object required, but the noble Lord recollected a writer who compared the intricate mazes and meanderings of commerce to the multiplicity of almoſt imperceptible *fibres*, with which the body of man abounded. The circuitous courſe of trade it was impoſſible to trace through the ſeveral channels, it eluded the ken of the human intellect as the finer fibres of the body defeated the explorations of the human ſight; it required; therefore, the moſt accurate attention to obtain even a ſuperficial knowledge of the one, the moſt diligent inſpection to be tolerably converſant in the other.

With reſpect to the ſuppoſed advantages derivable from the Britiſh Fiſhery, the noble Lord was not inclinable to attribute thoſe advantages ſo much to the Fiſhery, conſidered as a branch of commerce in the abſtract, as to certain practices adopted by the perſons concerned in the Fiſhery, with which Sir *Hugh Palliſer* was intimately acquainted, though it would have been highly indelicate to have preſſed him on the ſubject.

The noble Earl paid the higheſt compliments to Sir Hugh Palliſer, both as a commander and a moſt ſkilful navigator; in the latter capacity the noble Earl had tried him, during the time he had the honor to bear a part in the adminiſtration of this country. Sir Hugh had foiled de Guerchy in ſo many points, that the Frenchman had deſcribed him to be "*dur comme mi Lord Chatham.*"

The noble Earl expreſſed his ſurprize that ſo much attention ſhould now be paid to the Newfoundland Fiſhery. Was it a greater object than at the time of paſſing the Canada Bill? For by that Bill the territories of Newfoundland were infringed, yet ſuch infringement was not urged as the leaſt objection to that Bill. That the Newfoundland Fiſhery merited the attention of government was certain, for it was an object on which the Councils in King William's time employed their attention; and even ſo early as Charles the Second, the meaſures of that Prince were execrated, becauſe they were fraught with ſuch pernicious policy as to permit the French to ſhare in the Newfoundland Fiſhery. The regulations, therefore, of this Fiſhery being in the Admiralty department, the preſent act was ſuperfluous; but, if it was deſigned to coerce the Americans, time would diſcover whether the tide of Popularity ran againſt the Favourers or Oppoſers of that, and other Acts of a ſimilar complexion.

LORD SUFFOLK in favour of the Bill ſaid, it was not meant entirely to deprive the New-Englanders of their Fiſhery; for the faith of Parliament would be pledged to reſtore the Fiſhery the inſtant it ſhould appear that the Americans had returned to their obedience.

LORD RADNOR declared he never yet had been able to make up his mind on the affairs of America, ſo as to give his vote on either ſide of the queſtion; but what had fell from the laſt noble Lord had determined him to give his voice *againſt* the Bill. For if the Newfoundland Fiſhery was a moſt valuable branch of commerce to *this* nation he could not be perſuaded to pledge his faith, as a Lord of Parliament, for the ſurrender of that trade to the Americans.

THE DUKE OF GRAFTON, in reply to what fell from Lord Camden, ſaid, it could not be expected that Lord Chatham's conciliatory Bill ſhould paſs the Houſe, as it ſtruck at the repeal of no leſs than *nine* Acts of Parliament, ſome of which were money bills. His Grace avowed himſelf the ſame ſtrenuous friend of America, however appearances might be againſt him. He wiſhed to ſee the period when the taxation of America would be diſpenſed us an with, amplitude of taxes included in their purchaſe of Engliſh manufactures.

LORD ABINGDON ſaid, that reaſon, juſtice, conſcience, principle and inſtinct, all prompted him to pronounce the Bill a moſt infernal and diabolic meaſure. How the Right Rev. Bench reconciled it to their conſciences, he was unable to conceive; for his part, he put his truſt in the Almighty, and though he knew all he could ſay would avail nothing againſt a miniſterial majority, yet he cautioned the Lords againſt in-

juſtice, as in the judicial viſitation of Providence it generally fell heavy on the heads of thoſe who planned iniquity.

This cloſed the debate, and on a diviſion the numbers ſtood thus, for the Bill 104, againſt the Bill 29.

LONDON, *March* 25.

The following are the nine reſolutions contained in Mr. Burke's conciliatory plan, which he offered for the conſideration of the Houſe of Commons on Wedneſday laſt; all of which paſſed in the negative; the firſt on a diviſion, the reſt without dividing the houſe.

1. That the colonies and plantations in North-America, conſiſting of fourteen ſeparate governments, and containing two millions of free inhabitants, have not had the liberty and privilege of electing and ſending knights, citizens and burgeſſes to repreſent them in parliament. Paſſed in the negative, ayes 78, noes 270.

2. That the ſaid colonies, &c. have been liable to, and bounden by ſeveral ſubſidies, payments, rates, and taxes, given and granted by parliament, though the ſaid colonies and plantations have not their knights, &c. in ſaid parliament of their own election, to repreſent the condition of their country; by lack whereof they have been often grieved by ſubſidies, given and granted and aſſented to in the ſaid court, in manner prejudicial to the commonwealth, quietneſs, reſt, and peace of the ſubjects inhabiting within the ſame. Amendment propoſed to leave out from the word country to the end of the reſolution. Queſtion put, that the words, propoſed to be left out, ſtand part of the queſtion; it paſſed in the negative without a diviſion. Then the main queſtion ſo amended being put, it paſſed likewiſe in the negative.

3. That each of ſaid colonies, &c. hath within itſelf a body choſen in part, or in the whole, by the freemen, freeholders, or other inhabitants thereof, commonly called the General Aſſembly, or Ceneral Court, with powers legally to raiſe, levy and aſſeſs, according to the uſage of ſuch colonies, duties and taxes, towards defraying all public ſervices. Paſſed in the negative.

4. That the ſaid General Aſſemblies, General Courts, or other bodies legally qualified as aforeſaid, have at ſundry times freely granted ſeveral large ſubſidies and public aids, for his Majeſty's ſervice, according to their abilities, when required thereto by letter from one of his Majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate; and that their right to grant the ſame, and their chearfulneſs and ſufficiency in the ſaid grants, have been at ſundry times acknowledged by parliament. Paſſed in the negative.

5. "That it hath been found by experience, that the manner of granting the ſaid ſupplies and aids by thoſe general aſſemblies, hath been more agreeable to the inhabitants of the ſaid colonies, and more beneficial and conducive to the public ſervice, than the mode of giving and granting aids and ſubſidies in parliament, to be raiſed and paid in ſaid colonies,—Paſſed in the negative.

6 and 7. That the ſeveral acts paſſed in the 7th and 14th years of his preſent Majeſty's reign relating to America be repealed, and to explain an act of the 35th of Henry VIII. for the trial of treaſons, &c.—Paſſed in the negative.

8. That from the time when the general aſſembly, &c. of any colony or plantation in North-America, ſhall have appointed, by act of aſſembly duly confirmed, a ſettled ſalary to the offices of Chief Juſtices and Judges of the ſuperior court, it may be proper that the ſaid Chief Juſtices, &c. of the ſuperior courts of ſuch colony, ſhall hold his or their office and offices during their good behaviour; and ſhall not be removed therefrom, but when the ſaid removal ſhall be adjudged by his Majeſty, in council, upon a hearing, on complaint from the General Aſſembly; or on a complaint from the Governor, or the Council, or the Houſe of Repreſentatives ſeverally, of the colony in which ſaid Chief Juſtice, &c. have exerciſed the ſaid office." It paſſed in the negative.

9. That it is proper to regulate the Courts of Admiralty, or Vice Admiralty, authorized by the 15th chapter of 14th George III. in ſuch manner as to make the ſame more commodious to thoſe who ſue or are ſued in ſaid courts." It paſſed in the negative.

On Thurſday at one o'clock Mr. Lane, Mr. Molleſon, and Mr. Bridgen from the committee of North-American merchants, waited on his Majeſty at St. James's, and preſented the petition of the merchants of the city of London trading to North-America, which his Majeſty received very graciouſly.

NEW-YORK, *May* 11.

The Earl of Briſtol (who died at Bath on the 18th of March, in his 53d year) is ſucceeded in his titles and eſtate by his brother, the Hon. Auguſtus Henry, who has vacated his ſeat at the Admiralty Board, and is ſucceeded by Lord Guernſey.

An account is received, that William Dunbar, Eſq; Town Major of Quebec, has been ſtopped on his road from that city to Boſton, and that the inhabitants treat him with very great kindneſs.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 13.

By the laſt ſhips from London, we have an account that on the twenty-firſt of March laſt, died the Honorable THOMAS PENN, Eſq; one of the Proprietaries of this province, and laſt ſurvivor of all the children of its illuſtrious founder WILLIAM PENN, whoſe virtues as well as abilities he inherited in an eminent degree.

He was born March 8th, 1701-2, being a few months younger than our preſent *Charter of Privileges*, which he conſtantly declared himſelf deſirous of preſerving inviolable, as the great fundamental compact, by which all ought to be bound. He had the principal direction of the affairs of this government for half a century, and ſaw ſuch an increaſe of population arts and improvements in it, as, during the like period, perhaps no man before him ever beheld in a country of his own. He rejoiced at the ſight, was a kind landlord, and gave a liberal, often a magnificent, encouragement to our various public inſtitutions. The hoſpital, the college, our different libraries, and religious ſocieties, can witneſs the truth of this. For he did not confine himſelf to ſect or party; but, as became his ſtation and the genius of his father's benevolent policy, he profeſſed himſelf a friend to *univerſal liberty*, and extended his bounty to all. In ſhort, as the grave, which generally ſtops the tongue of flattery, ſhould open the mouth of juſtice—we may be permitted to conclude his character by ſaying, that he was both "a great and good man."

On Wedneſday laſt the EASTERN DELEGATES arrived in this city. They were met about ſix miles from town by the officers of all the companies in the city, and by many other gentlemen on horſeback, in all amounting to five hundred. When they came within two miles of the city, they were met by the company of *riflemen*, and a company of infantry, with a band of muſic, who conducted them through the moſt public ſtreets of the city to their lodgings, amidſt the acclamations of near fifteen thouſand ſpectators.

Laſt week arrived Dr. Young and family from Boſton, but laſt from Newport.

☞ Genteel BOARDING and LODGINGS to be had in a public Part of the City, on reaſonable Terms. Inquire of the Printer.

To the PUBLIC.

WHEREAS the following falſe reports have been induſtriouſly propagated with the malicious deſign of injuring my character with the public, viz. "That I had inſulted the Delegates of the preſent Congreſs, at Briſtol, and declared that they were an unlawful body of men, and that the Magiſtrates ought to diſperſe them;" and "that I have wrote letters to the Miniſtry inimical to America."—Now, in juſtice to my own reputation, and that the good people of this province may not be deceived by ſuch groundleſs falſehoods, I do declare that theſe reports are malicious and without the leaſt foundation;—and that however eaſy it might have been to eſtabliſh a correſpondence with Adminiſtration, was I capable of entertaining a thought inimical to the country, where all I hold dear and valuable is fixed, and where I am determined to ſpend the remainder of life, yet I have neither directly or indirectly ſuch correſpondence, nor ever wrote a ſentiment to any man in Great-Britain, injurious to the rights and freedom of America, nor ever recommended any meaſure whatever to be purſued, in reſpect to the preſent diſpute between the two countries. And I do hereby call on the author or authors of theſe falſe reports, to make good their malicious charges, or to take that ſhame to themſelves which ſuch malevolence deſerves.

All that I have to requeſt of my countrymen, on this or the like occaſions, is that they will deal with ſo much candour and juſtice towards me, as to diſcredit any malevolent reports, until the authors ſhall exhibit ſome proof in ſupport of their charges, and this I truſt no good man will think unreaſonable, as he cannot but be aware that the moſt innocent may be condemned, unleſs this great rule of juſtice be obſerved.

JOSEPH GALLOWAY.

Trevoſe, May, 12, 1775.

PITCH Tar, Roſin, and Spirit of Turpentine, to be ſold by ASSHETON and BATCHELOR.

A large Quantity of RIFLES for ſetting an Edge to SCYTHES,

WHICH are found to excel any other Thing yet made Uſe of for that Purpoſe, are now made, and to be ſold, by JOHN FOX, Cutler, at his Shop in Fourth-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet.

Much might be ſaid to recommend them, but the great increaſing Demand ſufficiently proves them to be better and cheaper than any STONES, &c. They are warranted as good as any imported from England, and will be ſold as low. Good Allowance will be made to thoſe who take them to ſell again.

A HOUSE and LOT of GROUND, ſituate in Second-ſtreet, near the New-Market, will be ſold on reaſonable Terms, and the Payment made eaſy. ‡

WANTS A PLACE.

AS a WET NURSE, a Woman with a good breaſt of Milk. Inquire of the Printer.

Choice GLOUCESTER CHEESE

TO be SOLD by HENRY DAUGHERTY, at his GROCERY STORE at Cuthbert's Wharf, next to Willing and Morris's. †

Juſt arrived in the Ship Ann, Capt. Fortin, from Briſtol,

A NUMBER of healthy Men and Women SERVANTS, among whom are Tradeſmen, alſo Sawyers, Footmen, Labourers, &c. whoſe Times are to be diſpoſed of by WILLIAM FISHER, and SON. They may be ſeen at Mrs. Cryder's, the Golden Swan, in Third-ſtreet.

WHEREAS there is a new and convenient FERRY erected at the Foot of CALLOWHILL-Street, upon Delaware River, in the NORTHERN LIBERTIES of the City of PHILADELPHIA, and kept by the Subſcriber for the tranſporting of Paſſengers, Cattle and Carriages, from thence to COOPERS FERRIES. Since fat Cattle are often brought from the JERSIES, and Experience has evinced how dangerous it is to land them in the City, which can be tranſported at any Time or Tide without the leaſt Hazard of touching the Bar, particularly in the Winter; and as Perſons, who croſs the Ferries at SCHUYLKILL, having Buſineſs in the JERSIES, by croſſing the Commons may avoid the Trouble of going through the City, he flatters himſelf the Public will encourage the Undertaking.

All Perſons, who will be kind enough to favour the Subſcriber with their Cuſtom, may depend upon being ſupplied with every Accommodation becoming a Tavern. And Market People, who will land their Marketing there, ſhall have as good a Chance of ſelling as at any other Market; and what they cannot ſell, will be ſent and brought to Market at the ſame Rate as at any other Ferry.

JESSE WILLIAMSON.

Philadelphia, May 11, 1775.

Philadelphia, May 9, 1775.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, living in Second-ſtreet, the 8th Inſtant, an Engliſh Servant Man named John David, by Trade a Hair Dreſſer, about 22 Years of Age, near five Feet five Inches high, of a dark Complexion, down Look, ſpeaks ſlow. He had on, when he went away, a Beaver Hat about half worn, a gray Surtout Coat, light blue Body Coat, brown Cloth Jacket, light coloured Cloth Breeches, ſpeckled Stockings, half worn Shoes, with Steel Buckles. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Runaway, and brings him to his Maſter, ſhall have TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward.

THOMAS WIER, Hair Dreſſer.

Juſt PUBLISHED, Price 6d. by R. AITKEN, BOOKSELLER, *in Front-ſtreet.*

The MANUAL EXERCISE,
COMPLEAT,
AS ORDERED BY
HIS MAJESTY,
In the Year 1764. Together with PLANS and EXPLANATIONS of the METHOD generally Practiſed at REVIEWS and FIELD-DAYS.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by BENJAMIN TOWNE, in *Front-Street*, near the *London Coffee-Houſe*, where Subſcriptions for this Paper are taken in at TEN SHILLINGS the Year, THREE SHILLINGS the Quarter, the Money to be paid at the Time of ſubſcribing; or two Pennies each Number. All Manner of Printing is performed with Fidelity, Care, and Deſpatch at the ſaid Office.

The PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

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Vol. I.] TUESDAY, MAY 16, 1775. [Num. 49.

WILLIAMSBURG, *May* 4.

At a COUNCIL held at the Palace, May 5, 1775. Preſent, his Excellency the Governor, Thomas Nelſon, Richard Corbin, William Byrd, Ralph Wormeley, junior, Eſquires, John Camm, Clerk, and John Page, Eſquire.

The GOVERNOR was pleaſed to addreſs himſelf to the BOARD in the following manner:

GENTLEMEN,

COMMOTIONS and inſurrections have ſuddenly been excited among the people, which threaten the very exiſtence of his Majeſty's government in this colony; and no other cauſe is aſſigned for ſuch dangerous meaſures than that the gunpowder which had, ſome time paſt, been brought from on board one of the King's ſhips to which it belonged, and was depoſited in the magazine of this city, hath been removed; which, it is known, was done by my order, to whom, under the conſtitutional right of the crown which I repreſent, the cuſtody and diſpoſal of all public ſtores of arms and ammunition alone belong; and whether I acted in this manner (as my indiſpenſable duty required) to anticipate the malevolent deſigns of the enemies of order and government, or to prevent the attempts of any enterpriſing Negroes, the powder being ſtill as ready and convenient for being diſtributed for the defence of the country upon any emergency as it was before, which I have publicly engaged to do, the expediency of the ſtep I have taken is equally maſeſt; and therefore it muſt be evident that the ſame headſtrong and deſigning people, who have already but too ſucceſsfully employed their artifices in deluding his Majeſty's faithful ſubjects, and in ſeducing them from their duty and allegiance, have ſeized this entirely groundleſs ſubject of complaint, only to enflame afreſh, and to precipitate as many as poſſible of the unwary into acts, which involving them in the ſame guilt, their corruptors think may bind them to the ſame plans and ſchemes which are unqueſtionably meditated in this colony, for ſubverting the preſent, and erecting a new form of government.

Induced by an unaffected regard for the general welfare of the people, whom I have the honor of governing, as well as actuated by duty and zeal in the ſervice of his Majeſty, I call upon you, his Council in this colony, for your advice upon this preſſing occaſion, and I ſubmit to you, whether a proclamation ſhould not iſſue conformable to what I have now ſuggeſted; and, before our fellow ſubjects abandon themſelves totally to extremities, which muſt inevitably draw down an accumulation of every human miſery upon their unhappy country, to warn them of their danger, to remind them of the ſacred oaths of allegiance which they have taken, and to call up in their breaſts that loyalty and affection, which upon ſo many occaſions have been profeſſed by them to their King, their lawful Sovereign; and farther to urge and exhort, in particular, thoſe whoſe criminal proceedings on this occaſion have been, and are ſtill, ſo alarming, to return to their duty, and a due obedience to the laws; and in general, all perſons whatſoever to rely upon the goodneſs and tenderneſs of our moſt gracious Sovereign to all his ſubjects equally, and upon the wiſdom of his councils, for a redreſs of all their real grievances, which redreſs can only be obtained by conſtitutional applications; and, laſtly, to enjoin all orders of people to ſubmit, as becomes good ſubjects, to the legal authority of their government, in the protection of which their own happineſs is moſt intereſted.

The Council thereupon acquainted his Excellency, that as the matters he had been pleaſed to communicate to them were of the greateſt conſequence, they deſire time to deliberate thereon till the next day.

At a COUNCIL held at the Palace, May 3, 1775. Preſent, his Excellency the Governor, Thomas Nelſon, Richard Corbin, William Byrd, Ralph Wormeley, jun. Eſquires, John Camm, Clerk, and John Page, Eſquire.

The Board reſuming the conſideration of the ſubject laid before them yeſterday by the Governor, adviſed him to iſſue the following proclamation, and the ſame was ordered accordingly.

By his EXCELLENCY *the Right Hon.* JOHN *Earl of* DUNMORE, *his Majeſty's Lieutenant and Governor General of the Colony and Dominion of* VIRGINIA, *and Vice Admiral of the ſame.*

A PROCLAMATION.

VIRGINIA, to wit.

WHEREAS there is too much reaſon to ſuppoſe that ſome perſons, in the different parts of this colony, are diſaffected to his Majeſty's government, and by their weight and credit with the people are endeavouring to bring the country into ſuch a ſituation as to afford them the faireſt proſpect of effecting a change in the form of it, covering their wicked deſigns under the ſpecious appearance of defending their liberties, and have taken advantage of the unhappy ferment, which themſelves have raiſed in the minds of their fellow ſubjects, in proſecution of their dangerous deſigns to oppoſe the moſt undoubted prerogative of the King, which in a late inſtance I thought it expedient to exert by removing on board his Majeſty's ſhip the Fowey, a ſmall quantity of gunpowder belonging to his Majeſty, from the magazine in this city; I have thought fit, by advice of his Majeſty's Council, to iſſue this my proclamation, with a view of undeceiving the deluded, and of expoſing to the unwary the deſtruction into which they may be precipitated, if they ſuffer themſelves to be longer guided by ſuch infatuated counſels.

Although I conſider myſelf, under the authority of the crown, the only conſtitutional judge in what manner the ammunition, provided for the protection of the people of this government is to be diſpoſed of for that end; yet for effecting the ſalutary objects of this proclamation, and removing from the minds of his Majeſty's ſubjects the groundleſs ſuſpicions they have imbibed, I think proper to declare that the apprehenſions, which ſeemed to prevail throughout this whole country, of an intended inſurrection of the ſlaves, who had been ſeen in large numbers in the night time, about the magazine, and my knowledge of its being a very inſecure depoſitory, were my inducements to that meaſure; and I choſe the night as

the propereſt ſeaſon, becauſe I knew the temper of the times, and the miſinterpretations of my deſign, which would be apt to prevail if the thing ſhould be known. Acting under theſe motives, I certainly rather deſerved the thanks of the country than their reproaches. But whenever the preſent ferment ſhall ſubſide, and it ſhall become neceſſary to put arms into the hands of the militia, for the defence of the people againſt a foreign enemy, or inteſtine inſurgents, I ſhall be as ready as on a late occaſion to exert my beſt abilities in the ſervice of the country. In the mean time, as it is indiſpenſably neceſſary to maintain order and the authority of the laws, and thereby the dignity of his Majeſty's government, I exhort and require, in his Majeſty's name, all his faithful ſubjects to leave no expedient uneſſayed, which may tend to that happy end. Such as are not to be influenced by the love of order for its own ſake, and the bleſſings it is always productive of, would do well to conſider the internal weakneſs of this colony, as well as the dangers to which it is expoſed from a ſavage enemy, who, from the moſt recent advices I have received from the frontier inhabitants, are ready to renew their hoſtilities againſt the people of this country. But as, on the one hand, nothing can juſtify men, without proper authority, in a rapid recurrence to arms, nothing can excuſe reſiſtance to the executive power in the due enforcement of law, ſo on the other nothing but ſuch reſiſtance and outrageous proceedings ſhall ever compel me to avail myſelf of any means that may carry the appearance of ſeverity.

Anxious to reſtore peace and harmony to this diſtracted country, and to induce a firm reliance on the goodneſs and tenderneſs of our moſt gracious Sovereign to all his ſubjects equally, and on the wiſdom of his councils for a redreſs of all their real grievances, which can only be obtained by loyal and conſtitutional application, I again call upon and require all his Majeſty's liege ſubjects, and eſpecially all magiſtrates and other officers, both civil and military, to exert themſelves in removing the diſcontents, and ſuppreſſing the ſpirit of faction, which prevail among the people, that a dutiful ſubmiſſion to the laws of the land may be ſtrictly obſerved, which ſhall ever be the rule of my conduct, as the intereſt and happineſs of this dominion ever have been, and ſhall continue to be, the objects of my adminiſtration.

Given under my hand, and the ſeal of the colony, at Williamſburg, this third day of May, 1175, *and in the fifteenth year of his Majeſty's reign.* DUNMORE.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

May 5. Late on Wedneſday night, Col. Carter Braxton arrived in town from a number of armed people, all men of property, led by Patrick Henry, Eſq; on their march for this city, from the counties of Hanover, New Kent, and King William. The intent of their coming, we are well aſſured, is the general alarm ſpread over the country by the removal of the gunpowder from the public magazine, and to ſecure the treaſury from the like cataſtrophe; as alſo to ſeize upon the perſon of his Majeſty's Receiver General (then in this city) till either the gunpowder was reſtored, or a ſum of money paid down to its value. Next morning Col. Braxton returned, with the Hon. Richard Corbin's bill of exchange for 320l. ſterling; and, at the ſame time, the inhabitants of this city engaging themſelves to guard the public treaſury, the gentlemen diſperſed yeſterday afternoon, and are returned to their reſpective homes, perfectly ſatisfied with the ſucceſs of their expedition. They had proceeded as far as Doncaſtle's, about fifteen miles from town, where they were encamped to the number of 150 men and upwards, all well accoutred, and had a very martial appearance.

As ſoon as his Excellency the Governor received intelligence of the above armed force coming down, he deſpatched a meſſenger to the Fowey man of war, now lying before York town, and by ten o'clock yeſterday morning a detachment of forty ſailors and marines, belonging to that ſhip, under the command of Capt. Stretch, arrived at the palace. They did not march through the main ſtreet, but were led through the Governor's park. They are now at the palace; how long they will ſtay is uncertain.

Upwards of one hundred of the citizens laſt night guarded the public treaſury, and patrolled the ſtreets.

This morning a warrant was iſſued to ſearch certain houſes for arms, ſuſpected to have been taken out of the magazine in this city, a conſiderable number being miſſing; but the officer, we hear, has not been able to find any.

The Right Honorable the Counteſs of Dunmore, with all the Governor's family, are now on board the Fowey man of war.

May 6. A few nights ago ſome people privately entered the public magazine in this city and took a great number of guns, cartouch boxes, ſwords, canteens, &c. for which his Excellency the Governor has ordered a diligent ſearch to be made.

Yeſterday there was a meeting of the Committee of King William county, and part of the militia, when the contents of the ſecond expreſs from the Northward was communicated, and it had ſuch an effect on the minds of the people, that near 200l. was immediatey ſubſcribed for the uſe of our brethren now fighting in the common cauſe. Moſt of the principal gentlemen ſubſcribed ten pounds each, and as not half the country were preſent, there is no doubt but that it will be nearly doubled.

The town of York being ſomewhat alarmed by a letter from Capt Montague, commander of his Majeſty's ſhip the Fowey, addreſſed to the Hon. Thomas Nelſon, Eſq; Preſident of his Majeſty's Council in Virginia; and a copy of ſaid letter being procured, a motion was made, that the copy ſhould be laid before the Committee, and conſidered. The copy was read, and is as follows:

"SIR, *Fowey, May* 4, 1775.

"I have this morning received certain information that his Excellency the Lord Dunmore, Governor of Virginia, is threatened with an attack at day break this morning, at his palace in Williamſburg, and have thought proper to ſend a detachment from his Majeſty's ſhip under my command, to ſupport his Excellency, therefore ſtrongly pray you to make uſe of every endeavour to prevent the party from being moleſted and attacked, as in that caſe I muſt be under a neceſſity to fire upon this town. From

GEORGE MONTAGUE."

To the Hon. Thomas Nelſon.

The Committee, together with Captain Montague's letter, taking into conſideration the time of its being ſent, which was too late to permit the Preſident to uſe his influence, had the inhabitants been diſpoſed to *moleſt and attack* the detachment; and farther conſidering that Col. Nelſon, who, had this threat been carried into execution, muſt have been a principal ſufferer, was, at that very moment, exerting his utmoſt endeavours in behalf of government, and the ſafety of his Excellency's perſon, unanimouſly came to the following reſolutions:

Reſolved, That Captain Montague, in threatening to fire upon a defenceleſs town, in caſe of an attack upon the detachment, in which ſaid town might not be concerned, has teſtified a ſpirit of cruelty unprecedented in the annals of civilized times; that, in his late notice to the Preſident, he has added inſult to cruelty; and that, conſidering the circumſtance, already mentioned, of one of the moſt conſiderable inhabitants

of ſaid town, he has diſcovered the moſt helliſh principles that can actuate a human mind.

Reſolved, That it be recommended to the inhabitants of this town, and to the county in general, that they do not entertain or ſhew any other mark of civility to Captain Montague, beſides what common decency and abſolute neceſſity require.

Reſolved, That the Clerk do tranſmit the above proceedings to the public printers, to be inſerted in the Virginia Gazettes.

(A true copy.) WILLIAM RUSSELL, Clk. Com.

We hear from York town, that in conſequence of Captain Montague's letter to the Preſident, many of the inhabitants were ſo much alarmed that they immediately removed their families and effects into the country.

NEW-YORK, *May* 15.

The following is a copy of a circular letter from our General Committee of Aſſociation, to the other Colonies.

New-York, May 5, 1775.

GENTLEMEN,

AT a time when the moſt vigorous exertions are abſolutely neceſſary for the defence of American Liberty, againſt the depredations of miniſterial power, and the blood of our brethren in the Maſſachuſetts has been actually ſhed, for daring to maintain the rights of Engliſhmen; the inhabitants of this city and county have, in the moſt implicit manner, as you may perceive by the incloſed Aſſociation, reſolved to ſtand and fall with the freedom of the continent.

We are confident that our conſtituents are ſincere in the ſtrong aſſurances they have given us, that while we continue in office, they will be guided by our advice and direction. We have thought it neceſſary to adviſe the withholding ſupplies from the Britiſh fiſheries on the American coaſts, and to ceaſe all exports to thoſe Colonies which at this alarming juncture refuſe to unite in the common cauſe. The expediency of this meaſure is too evident to need elucidation, and will doubtleſs procure us many hearty advocates in Britain for the redreſs of our grievances. Beſides which, we have reſolved to withhold all proviſions and neceſſaries from the army and navy at Boſton.

Our late Committee of Obſervation thought proper to recommend the appointment of a Provincial Congreſs; in conſequence of which our conſtituents have choſen 21 deputies to meet at this city, on the twenty-ſecond inſtant, thoſe who may be appointed for that purpoſe in the other counties of this Colony. For your farther ſatisfaction on theſe matters, we beg leave to refer you to the incloſed papers, to require you to communicate the ſubſtance of this information to your next neighbours, and to aſſure you that in our department we ſhall watch inceſſantly for the public ſafety.

By order of the Committee,

I am, gentlemen,

Your moſt obedient, and humble ſervant,

HENRY REMSEN, D. Chairman.

Dr. Johnſon, and Oliver Wolcot, Eſq; that were ſent on an embaſſy from Connecticut to General Gage, by order of their Aſſembly, are returned, and we hear met a very polite and kind reception; the particulars were to be laid before their Aſſembly now ſitting at Hartford.

Yeſterday morning Capt. Thompſon arrived here from Cadiz, by whom we have the following extracts, viz.

Cadiz, March 25, 1775. "Our ſales for American produce has been at a ſtand for ſome time paſt, as the King has taken up all the ſhipping for a ſecret expedition he has on foot, ſuppoſed againſt the coaſt of Barbary."

Another letter of the ſame date ſays, "Shipping here are in great demand, and great preparations are making for war; and an embargo is laid on all Spaniſh veſſels, which the King is taking into his ſervice."

We hear the important paſſes of Crown-Point and Ticonderoga are taken poſſeſſion of by a number of the Provincials from Connecticut, in order to prevent the Canadians and Indians from making incurſions into the New-England provinces; but by a letter from Hartford, of the 7th inſtant, we hear Governor Carleton had deſpatched a number of regulars from Canada, and reinforced thoſe garriſons; however, Col. Arnold, who commanded the provincial party, was determined to proceed, at all events, as he enpected a reinforcement on his March.

The martial ſpirit, diffuſed through this province at this juncture, is almoſt beyond conception; many new companies have been already raiſed in this city, and ſeveral more are in contemplation; moſt of them are in very neat uniforms; much of their time is ſpent in perfecting themſelves in the manual exerciſe, and ſeveral of them are already ſo compleat as to vie with the beſt veterans.

Extract of a letter from Quebec, dated April 27.

"The Governor's commiſſion from the King was read here on Monday the 24th inſtant; he has very ample powers; he chooſes all the Members of the Council himſelf; and can diſcharge them at pleaſure; can oblige what number of his Majeſty's ſubjects in Canada he pleaſes to march againſt any enemy *or ſuppoſed enemy*, when he ſhall think fit; can build forts or do any thing elſe with the people's money, and demoliſh them at pleaſure. In ſhort he is poſſeſſed of abſolute and deſpotic power, only with this difference *(if it is any)* that the majority of the Council (who hold their ſeats as before mentioned) muſt approve of his meaſures. The Council conſiſt of twenty-three perſons, ſeven of whom are Roman Catholicks."

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 16.

Yeſterday arrived here the Hon. SAMUEL WARD, Eſq; one of the Delegates for the colony of Rhode-Iſland.

Intelligence being received that a deſerter was confined in the jail of Burlington, a conſiderable number of gentlemen, belonging to the city militia, went laſt Sunday morning to inquire into the truth of it, and releaſe the unfortunate man, which they performed, and brought him back with them in the evening. The poor fellow, when called for, was greatly affected, thinking he was going to be conveyed to his regiment, but when he diſcovered their intentions, he ſoon recovered himſelf, and was very thankful to his banefactors and deliverers.

Extract of letter from New-York, dated May 10.

"When the news of the engagement, between the provincials and the regulars, arrived here, Doctor Cooper, with ſeveral others, fled on board the man of war, and have ſince ſailed for Europe, ſo that the city is almoſt cleared of Tories, and the few which remain are aſhamed and afraid. A ſoldier, who had deſerted from the Welſh fuſileers, was among the forces that came to aſſiſt us from New-England; ſome of the ſoldiers in the barracks ſaw him, and told the officers; he was taken and confined; but when his New-England Captain heard of it, he went to the barracks, called for the commanding officer, and demanded his man. The officer told him he was a deſerter, the Captain replied, he did not care, he would have him, as he had promiſed to protect him. An officer, who was ſtanding by, ſaid if he was the commanding officer, he would take him priſoner. The Captain replied, he might, but he would be the deareſt priſoner he ever had, and ſwore the barracks ſhould be in a flame in one hour if he attempted ſuch a thing. However, the commanding officer thought proper to deliver up the man; and the very next day two centinels deſerted from the Governor's door."

Laſt Saturday the Honorable the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this province adjourned to Monday the 19th of June next.

Yeſterday the ſhip Jenny, Capt. M'Ilvaine, arrived from Cork. She left that place the 4th of April, at which time there were three regiments of foot, and one of horſe, only waiting for their agent to embark for America, having ſent their baggage on board the tranſports. On the 12th of April, in lat. 45 : 44, long. 36 : 33, he ſaw ſix ſail of tranſports bound from England to America. Captain Young, in a brig for New-York, informed him, on the ſame night, that ſhe ſpoke with them.

The following letter was received yeſterday by a gentleman in this city.

SIR,

I HAVE been informed that I have been much abuſed by ſome perſon, who has greatly miſrepreſented my conduct with reſpect to the commitment of one Samuel M'Cormick to Burlington jail, and that in conſequence of that report I am deemed as an enemy to my country. It was the man's own folly to acknowledge to me that he was a deſerter. It was with pain that I heard it drop from his lips, and he indeed intimated to me that I ought to take the ſtep I did, as I was obliged ſo to do. He was not committed merely for deſertion, but on a complaint for aſſaulting one John Baker and his family, in the dead time of night, and putting them in fear of their lives. This the man himſelf can inform you is the truth, and I am able fully to prove it, if he ſhould be wicked enough to deny it. I do declare, upon my honor, that I have as great a regard for the liberty of my country as any man, and ſhould be extremely ſorry to do any thing that ſhould have a tendency to enſlave us. After the man was committed, it was out of my power to diſcharge him, and I have never endeavoured to keep him from being diſcharged. He was committed the 22d of October laſt. I have that confidence in you, as an old ſchoolmate and acquaintance, that you will have matters repreſented truly as they are, and not let me undeſervedly incur the odium of the public.

May 14th, 1775. I am, Sir, your humble ſervant, JOSEPH READ.

*** The COMMENCEMENT for degrees in the *arts* will begin at the COLLEGE, to-morrow at HALF AN HOUR after nine o'clock; and the buſineſs will be finiſhed in the forenoon. That there may be the more room for ſtrangers in the *hall*, the worthy inhabitants of the city are requeſted to accommodate themſelves (as far as they conveniently can) in the *galleries*, the doors of which will be opened at NINE o'clock.

☞ The Governor of Fort St. David's Fiſhery at the Falls of Schuylkill, will attend on Friday next at the government houſe, at ten o'clock A. M.; when it is expected the Members will be punctual in meeting, as ſome matters of importance will be laid before them.

*** In the Preſs, and ſpeedily will be publiſhed by the Printer hereof, an Appendix to that valuable Pamphlet entitled "Conſiderations on the Meaſures carrying on with Reſpect to the Britiſh Colonies in North-America.

Philadelphia, May 3, 1775.

PROPOSALS

For Printing by SUBSCRIPTION,

The PRUSSIAN EVOLUTIONS

In actual Engagements,

Both in Platoons, Sub, and Grand DIVISIONS; Explaining all the different Evolutions and Manœuvres in firing ſtanding, advancing and retreating, which were exhibited before his preſent Majeſty May 8, 1769, and before John Duke of Argyle on the Links of Leith, near Edinburgh, in 1771; with ſome Additions ſince that Time, explained with thirty Folio Copper-plates. To which is added the PRUSSIAN MANUAL EXERCISE, alſo the THEORY of the ART of GUNNERY. By Thomas Hanſon, Teacher of the American Militia.

CONDITIONS.

I. The Pruſſian Evolutions will be printed in one Folio Volume, with thirty Copper-plates, and proper Explanations in Letter Preſs.

II. The Price to Subſcribers will be twenty Shillings each Book, ſtitched in Marble Paper.

III. One Dollar Advance, being the firſt Part of the Subſcription Money, to be paid at the Time of ſubſcribing; the other twelve Shillings and Sixpence to be paid at the Delivery of the Book.

IV. As ſoon as a ſufficient Number of Subſcribers are pleaſed to approve of theſe Conditions, the Work will be engraved and put to Preſs, which may be finiſhed in three Weeks Time, and an alphabetical Liſt of the Subſcribers prefixed to the Book.

☞ Subſcriptions are received by John Dickinſon, Eſq; Thomas Mifflin, Eſq; Moſes Franks, Samuel Meredith, John Wilcocks, David Sproat, John Purviance, by the Author, Thomas Hanſon; John Norman, Engraver, in Second-ſtreet, near Spruce-ſtreet; Thomas Nevell, at the Sign of the Carpenters-Hall, Fourth-ſtreet; Benjamin Loxley; Robert Bell, Printer and Bookſeller, in Third-ſtreet; and Benjamin Towne, Printer of this Paper.

A large Quantity of RIFLES for ſetting an Edge to SCYTHES,

WHICH are found to excel any other Thing yet made Uſe of for that Purpoſe, are now made, and to be ſold, by JOHN FOX, Cutler, at his Shop in Fourth-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet.

Much might be ſaid to recommend them, but the great increaſing Demand ſufficiently proves them to be better and cheaper than any STONES, &c. They are warranted as good as any imported from England, and will be ſold as low. Good Allowance will be made to thoſe who take them to ſell again.

A HOUSE and LOT of GROUND, ſituate in Second-ſtreet, near the New-Market, will be ſold on reaſonable Terms, and the Payment made eaſy. ‡

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by BENJAMIN TOWNE, in *Front-Street*, near the *London Coffee-Houſe*, where Subſcriptions for this Paper are taken in at TEN SHILLINGS the Year, THREE SHILLINGS the Quarter, the Money to be paid at the Time of ſubſcribing; or two Pennies each Number. All ſort of Printing is performed with Fidelity, Care, and Deſpatch at the ſaid Office.

Manu...

The PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

Publiſhed THREE Times a Week; on *Tueſday*, *Thurſday*, and *Saturday* Evenings.

Vol. I.] THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1775. [Num. 50.

The ASSIZE of BREAD.

FINE FLOUR, at eighteen Shillings and Sixpence per Ct.
MIDDLINGS, at fifteen Shillings and Sixpence per Ct.
RYE, at ten Shillings per Ct.

White Bread, The penny loaf to weigh ſeven ounces and an half.
The twopenny loaf, fourteen ounces three quarters.
The fourpenny ditto, one pound thirteen ounces and an half.
The eightpenny ditto, three pounds eleven ounces.
The twelvepenny do. five pounds eight ounces and an half.

Middling ditto, The penny loaf, eight ounces and an half.
The twopenny ditto, one pound three quarters.
The fourpenny ditto, two pounds one ounce and an half.
The eightpenny ditto, four pounds three ounces.
The twelvepenny do. ſix pounds four ounces and an half.

Rye ditto, The penny loaf, eleven ounces.
The twopenny ditto, one pound ſix ounces and a quarter.
The fourpenny ditto, two pounds twelve ounces and an half.
The eightpenny ditto, five pounds nine ounces.
The twelvepenny ditto, eight pounds ſix ounces.

SAMUEL RHOADS, Mayor.
SAMUEL SHOEMAKER, } Aldermen.
SAMUEL POWEL, }

Philad. May 15, 1775.

NEW-YORK, *May* 15.

The following is a copy of a letter from our General Committee of Aſſociation to the Lord Mayor and Magiſtrates of London, ſent by Capt. Lawrence, who ſailed from hence the 6th inſtant.

Committee-Chamber, New-York, May 5, 1775.

My Lord and Gentlemen,

DISTINGUISHED as you are by your noble exertions in the cauſe of liberty, and deeply intereſted in the expiring commerce of the empire, you neceſſarily command the moſt reſpectful attention. The General Committee of Aſſociation for the city and county of New-York beg leave therefore to addreſs you, and the capital of the Britiſh empire, through its magiſtrates, on the ſubject of American wrongs. Born to the bright inheritance of Engliſh freedom, the inhabitants of this extenſive continent can never ſubmit to the ignominious yoke, nor move in the galling fetters of ſlavery. The diſpoſal of their own property with perfect ſpontaniety, and in a manner wholly diveſted of every appearance of conſtraint, is their indefeaſible birthright. This exalted bleſſing they are reſolutely determined to defend with their blood, and transfer it uncontaminated to their poſterity.

You will not then wonder at their early jealouſy of the deſign to erect in this land of liberty, a deſpotiſm ſcarcely to be paralleled in the pages of antiquity, or the volumes of modern times; a deſpotiſm conſiſting in power, aſſumed by the repreſentatives of a part of his Majeſty's ſubjects, at their ſovereign will and pleaſure, to ſtrip the reſt of their property. And what are the engines of adminiſtration to execute this deſtructive project? The duty on tea—oppreſſive reſtraints on the commerce of the colonies—the blockade of the port of Boſton—the change of internal police in the Maſſachuſetts and Quebec—the eſtabliſhment of popery in the latter—the extention of its bounds—the ruin of our Indian commerce by regulations calculated to agrandize that arbitrary government—unconſtitutional admiralty juriſdictions throughout the colonies—the invaſion of our right to a trial in the moſt capital caſes by a jury of the vicinage—the horrid contrivance to ſcreen from puniſhment the bloody executioners of miniſterial vengeance—and, not to mention the reſt of the black catalogue of our griveances, the hoſtile operations of an army who have already ſhed the blood of our countrymen. The ſtruggles excited by the deteſtable ſtamp-act, have ſo lately demonſtrated to the world that the Americans will not be ſlaves, that we ſtand aſtoniſhed at the groſs impolicy of the Miniſter. Recent experience had evinced that the poſſeſſors of this extenſive continent would never ſubmit to a tax by pretext of legiſlative authority in Britain; diſguiſe therefore became the expedient; in purſuit of the ſame end Parliament declared their abſolute ſupremacy over the colonies, and have already endeavonred to exerciſe that ſupremacy in attempting to raiſe a revenue under the ſpecious pretence of providing for their good government, and defence. Adminiſtration to exhibit a degree of moderation, purely oſtenſible and deluſory, while they withdrew their hands from our moſt neceſſary articles of importation, determined, with an eager graſp, to hold the duty on tea as a badge of their taxative power. Zealous, on our part, for an indiſſoluble union with the parent ſtate—ſtudious to promote the glory and happineſs of the empire—and impreſſed with a juſt ſenſe of the neceſſity of controuling authority, to regulate and harmonize the diſcordant commercial intereſts of its various parts, we cheerfully ſubmit to a regulation of commerce by the legiſlature of the parent ſtate, excluding in its nature every idea of taxation.

Whether therefore the preſent machinations of arbitrary power infallibly tend, you may eaſily judge; if unremittedly purſued, as they were inhumanly deviſed, they will, by a fatal neceſſity, terminate in a total diſſolution of the empire. The ſubjects of this country will not, we truſt, be deluded by any meaſures conciliatory in appearance, while it is evident that the Miniſter aims at a ſolemn revenue to be raiſed by grievous and oppreſſive acts of Parliament, and by fleets and armies employed to enforce their execution. They never will, we believe, ſubmit to an auction in the colonies for the more effectual augmentation of the revenue, by holding it up as a temptation to them, that the higheſt bidders ſhall enjoy the greateſt ſhare of governmental favour. This plan, as it would tend to ſow the ſeeds of diſcord, would be far more dangerous than hoſtile force, in which we hope the King's troops will ever be, as they have already been, unſucceſsful. Inſtead of thoſe unuſual, extraordinary, and unconſtitutional modes of procuring levies from the ſubject, ſhould his Majeſty graciouſly be pleaſed, upon ſuitable emergencies, to make requiſitions in ancient form, the colonies have expreſſed their willingneſs to contribute to the ſupport of the empire; but to contribute of their voluntary gift as Engliſh-

men. And when our unexampled grievances are redreſſed, our Prince will find his American ſubjects teſtifying, on all proper occaſions, by as ample aids as their circumſtances will permit, the moſt unſhaken fidelity to their Sovereign, and inviolable attachment to the welfare of his realm and dominions.

Permit us farther to aſſure you, that America is grown ſo irritable, by oppreſſion, that the leaſt ſhock in any part is, by the moſt powerful and ſympathetic affection, inſtantaneouſly felt through the whole continent; that Pennſylvania, Maryland and New-York, have already ſtopped their exports to the fiſhing iſlands, and thoſe colonies which, at this dangerous juncture, have refuſed to unite with their brethren in the common cauſe; and all ſupplies to the navy and army at Boſton; and that, probably, the day is at hand when our Continental Congreſs will totally ſhut up our ports. The minions of power here may now inform adminiſtration, if they can ever ſpeak the language of truth, that this city is as one man in the cauſe of liberty; that to this end our inhabitants are almoſt unanimouſly bound by the incloſed aſſociation; that it is continually advancing to perfection by additional ſubſcriptions; that they are reſolutely bent on ſupporting their Committee, and the intended Provincial and Continental Congreſſes; that there is not the leaſt doubt of the efficacy of their example in the other counties; in ſhort, that while the whole continent are ardently wiſhing for peace, on ſuch terms as can be acceded to by Engliſhmen, they are indefatigable in preparing for the laſt appeal. That ſuch are the language and conduct of our fellow-citizens, will be farther manifeſted by a repreſentation of the Lieut. Governor and Council, of the firſt inſtant, to General Gage, at Boſton, and to his Majeſty's Miniſters by the packet. Aſſure yourſelves, my Lord and Gentlemen, that we ſpeak the real ſentiments of the confederated colonies on the continent, from Nova-Scotia to Georgia, when we declare that all the horrors of a civil war will never compel America to ſubmit to taxation by authority of Parliament.

A ſincere regard to the public weal, and the cauſe of humanity, an hearty deſire to ſpare the farther effuſion of human blood, our loyalty to our Prince, and the love we bear to all our fellow-ſubjects in his Majeſty's realm and dominions, and a full conviction of the warmeſt attachment in the capital of the empire to the cauſe of juſtice and liberty, have induced us to addreſs you on this momentous ſubject, confident that the ſame cogent motives will induce the moſt vigorous exertions of the city of London, to reſtore union, mutual confidence and peace, to the whole empire.

Signed by ISAAC LOW, *Chairman, and ninety Members of the Committe.*

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 18.

Laſt evening arrived here John Brown, Eſq; from Ticonderoga, expreſs to the General Congreſs, from whom we learn, that on the beginning of this inſtant, a company of about fifty men, from Connecticut, and the weſtern part of Maſſachuſetts, and joined by upwards of one hundred from Bennington, *in New-York government*, and the adjacent towns, proceeded to the eaſtern ſide of Lake Champlain; and on the night before the 11th current, croſſed the lake with 85 men (not being able to obtain craft to tranſport the reſt) and about day-break inveſted the fort, whoſe gate, contrary to expectation, they found ſhut, but the wicker open, through which, with the Indian war whoop, all that could entered one by one, others ſcaling the wall on both ſides of the gate, and inſtantly ſecured and diſarmed the centries, and preſſed into the parade, where they formed the hollow ſquare; but immediately quitting that order, they ruſhed into the ſeveral barracks on three ſides of the fort, and ſeized on the garriſon, conſiſting of two officers, and upwards of forty privates*, whom they brought out, diſarmed, put under guard, and have ſince ſent priſoners to Hartford, in Connecticut. All this was performed in about ten minutes, without the loſs of a life, or a drop of blood on our ſide, and but very little on that of the King's troops.

In the fort were found about thirty barrels of flour, a few ditto of pork, ſeventy odd cheſts of leaden ball, computed at three hundred tuns, about ten or twelve barrels of powder in bad condition, near two hundred pieces of ordnances of all ſizes, from eighteen pounders downwards at Ticonderoga and Crownpoint, which laſt place, being held only by a corporal and eight men, falls of courſe into our hands.

By this ſudden expedition, planned by ſome principal perſons in the four neighbouring colonies, that important paſs is now in the hands of the Americans, where we truſt the *wiſdom* of the GRAND CONTINENTAL CONGRESS will take effectual meaſures to ſecure it, as it may be depended on that Adminiſtration means to form an army in Canada, compoſed of Britiſh regulars, French, and Indians, to attack the colonies on that ſide.

Mr. Brown brought intercepted letters from Lieut. Malcolm Fraſer, to his friends in New-England, from which appear that Gen. Carleton has almoſt unlimited powers, civil and military; and has iſſued orders for raiſing a Canadian regiment, in which, Mr. Fraſer obſerves, the officers find difficulty, as the common people are by no means fond of the ſervice. He likewiſe remarks that all the King's European ſubjects are diſaffected at the partial preference given to the late converts to loyalty, as he phraſes it, to their utter excluſion from all confidence, or even common civility. Matters are indeed in ſuch a ſituation, that many if not moſt of the merchants talk of leaving the province.

Mr. Brown alſo relates that two regular officers of the 26th regiment, now in Canada, applied to two Indians, one a head warrior of the Caughanawaga tribe, to go out with them on a hunt to the ſouth and eaſt of the rivers St. Lawrence and Sorrel, and preſſing the Indians farther and farther on ſaid courſe, they at length arrived at Cohaſs, where the Indians ſay they were ſtopt and interrogated by the inhabitants, to whom they pretended they were only on a hunt, which the inhabitants (as the Indians told Mr. Brown) replied muſt be falſe, as no hunters uſed ſilver (bright) barrelled guns. However the Cohaſs people diſmiſſed them all; and when they returned into the woods, the Indian warrior inſiſted on knowing what their real intention was, and they told him that it was to reconnoitre the woods, to find a paſſage for an army to march to the aſſiſtance of the King's friends in Boſton. The Indian aſked, Where they would get the army? They anſwered, In Canada, and that the Indians in the upper caſtles would join them. The Chief on this expreſſed reſentment, that he, being one of the headmen of the Caughanawaga tribe, ſhould never have been conſulted in the affair. But Mr. Brown preſumes the averſion of this honeſt fellow and his friends to their ſchemes, was the reaſon of their being kept from their knowledge.

The conductors of this grand expedition are to be Monſieur St. Luke le Corne, the villain who let looſe the Indians on the priſoners at Fort William Henry, and one of his aſſociates.

Oh George, what tools art thou obliged to make uſe of!

The Honorable General Aſſembly of the colony of Rhode-Iſland have reſolved to raiſe immediately fifteen hundred effective men, for the preſervation of the liberties of America. They are to be formed into three regiments; and, to defray the expence, the ſum of twenty thouſand pounds is to be emitted in paper bills.

* *A party of the 26th, commanded by Capt. de la Place.*

The following was received by Capt. Robinson, from London.

FRANKFORT.

To the Right Honorable JOHN WILKES, *Lord Mayor of the city of London, at the Manſion-Houſe.*

MY LORD,

I AM not informed of any perſon who has buſineſs with ſome merchants in Maryland or Pennſylvania. I read the London Chronicle, but I could not find out any direction; therefore I think it very excuſable for a ſtranger to take the liberty to addreſs theſe lines to you, as the Chief Magiſtrate of all the Britiſh Dominions; eſpecially as it gives me at the ſame time the opportunity to pay you my reſpects, and to tell you, that I admired and defended in our Germany (where ſlavery prevails) always your ſpirit and interpidity towards bad Miniſters, being a great lover and well-wiſher of true Engliſh liberty. I live in a great city in Germany; ſome weeks ago a printer came to me, and ſhewed me two bank notes * (not knowing the language, nor the contents) which two foreigners brought to him, to reprint them exactly. I found the one to be a bank note of Annapolis, in Maryland, and the other of Pennſylvania, of fifty and five ſhillings, both of 1774. I was ſurprized, and told the printer he ſhould not at all meddle with the raſcals, who brought him theſe papers. Afterwards I heard that they have been at two engravers, to get two others counterfeited, and they refuſed likewiſe. But as I don't doubt they will find out, in another town, ſome ignorant or hungry engraver or printer, I beg your Lordſhip to communicate theſe contents of my letter to the public, in the London Chronicle, to prevent any miſchief and impoſition on the honeſt Americans, vexed not only by taxes, but alſo by bad bank notes. It will give me great pleaſure to read in this paper, my notice to fruſtrate the deſign of the impoſtor. I have the honor to be, with the greateſt reſpect, my Lord,

Your moſt humble and moſt obedient ſervant,

BRITANNOPHILUS.

* *Meaning our bills of credit.*

THE above is a true copy of an original letter, delivered to me by the ight Honorable the Lord Mayor of London.

London, March 22, 1775. ARTHUR LEE.

☞ Genteel BOARDING and LODGINGS to be had in a public Part of the City, on reaſonable Terms. Inquire of the Printer.

*** In the Preſs, and ſpeedily will be publiſhed by the Printer hereof, an Appendix to that valuable Pamphlet entitled "Conſiderations on the Meaſures carrying on with Reſpect to the Britiſh Colonies in North-America.

To all whom it may concern.

WHEREAS ANN DOUGLASS, to whom I was lawfully married, hath, without any Fault of mine, eloped from my Bed, and been taken in crim. Con. with others, this is, therefore, to deſire all Perſons not to countenance her, I being determined not to pay any Debts ſhe may contract.

WILLIAM DOUGLASS.

Darby Townſhip, Cheſter Couuty, May 16, 1775.

ALL Perſons are forbid to truſt my Wife Margaret, as I will pay no Debts of her contracting.

DAVID TWELLS.

*** She is ſuppoſed to be harboured obout Barnhill *

A WANTS EMPLOY,

A Middle aged MAN, who has been uſed to the Buſineſs of a Clark, both in Shop, Store, &c. has been for Years in the Occupation of a School-maſter; he underſtands Gardening, and can act as Houſe-Steward, can be well recommended, and would be glad to ſerve any Gentleman, in either Capacity, in Town or Country.

Imported by HOWELL and DOUGLASS,

And to be ſold at their STORE in *Water-ſtreet*, between *Walnut* and *Cheſnut* Streets, lately occupied by Mr. *Zebulon Rudolph*, deceaſed,

JAMAICA Spirit in Hogſheads and Porter Caſks; beſt *Muſcovado* Sugars in Hogſheads and Tierces, Pimento, Tar, and Hemp.

Juſt imported five hundred Cow Hides, in the Brig *Betſey*, *J. Douglaſs* Maſter, from *Jamaica*. Said Veſſel is expected to ſail in eight Days for *Kingſton*. For Freight or Paſſage apply to *Howell* and *Douglaſs*.

Juſt PUBLISHED, Price 6*d. by* R. AITKEN, BOOKSELLER, *in Front-ſtreet*,

The MANUAL EXERCISE,

COMPLEAT,

AS ORDERED BY

HIS MAJESTY,

In the Year 1764. Together with PLANS and EXPLANATIONS of the METHOD generally Practiſed at REVIEWS and FIELD-DAYS.

WHEREAS there is a new and convenient FERRY erected at the Foot of CALLOWHILL Street, upon Delaware River, in the NORTHERN LIBERTIES of the City of PHILADELPHIA, and kept by the Subſcriber for the tranſporting of Paſſengers, Cattle and Carriages, from thence to COOPERS FERRIES. Since fat Cattle are often brought from the JERSIES, and Experience has evinced how dangerous it is to land them in the City, which can be tranſported at any Time or Tide without the leaſt Hazard of touching the Bar, particularly in the Winter; and as Perſons, who croſs the Ferries at SCHUYLKILL, having Buſineſs in the JERSIES, by croſſing the Commons may avoid the Trouble of going through the City, he flatters himſelf the Public will encourage the Undertaking.

All Perſons, who will be kind enough to favour the Subſcriber with their Cuſtom, may depend upon being ſupplied with every Accommodation becoming a Tavern. And Market People, who will land their Marketing there, ſhall have as good a Chance of ſelling as at any other Market; and what they cannot ſell, will be ſent and brought to Market at the ſame Rate as at any other Ferry.

JESSE WILLIAMSON.

Philadelphia, May 11, 1775.

Philadelphia, May 9, 1775.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, living in Second-ſtreet, the 8th Inſtant, an Engliſh Servant Man named John David, by Trade a Hair Dreſſer, about 22 Years of Age, near five Feet five Inches high, of a dark Complexion, down Look, ſpeaks ſlow. He had on, when he went away, a Beaver Hat about half worn, a gray Surtout Coat, light blue Body Coat, brown Cloth Jacket, light coloured Cloth Breeches, ſpeckled Stockings, half worn Shoes, with Steel Buckles. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Runaway, and brings him to his Maſter, ſhall have TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward.

THOMAS WIER, Hair Dreſſer.

Juſt PUBLSHED (Price 1s. 6d.)

By Robert Bell and Benjamin Towne,

THE CHRONICLE OF THE KINGS OF ENGLAND, from the Reign of William the Conqueror firſt King of England, down to his preſent Majeſty George III. containing a true Hiſtory of their Lives, and the Character which they ſeverally ſuſtained, whether in Church and State, in the Field, or in private Life.

This Book, though publiſhed under the fictitious Title of Nathan Ben-Saddi, was wrote by the ingenious Author of the ECONOMY of HUMAN LIFE, and has gone through almoſt every Preſs in Europe.

Juſt arrived in the Ship Ann, Capt. Fortin, from Briſtol,

A NUMBER of healthy Men and Women SERVANTS, among whom are Tradeſmen, alſo Sawyers, Footmen, Labourers, &c. whoſe Times are to be diſpoſed of by WILLIAM FISHER, and SON. They may be ſeen at Mrs. Cryder's, the Golden Swan, in Third-ſtreet.

A large Quantity of RIFLES for ſetting an Edge to SCYTHES,

WHICH are found to excel any other Thing yet made Uſe of for that Purpoſe, are now made, and to be ſold, by JOHN FOX, Cutler, at his Shop in Fourth-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet.

Much might be ſaid to recommend them, but the great increaſing Demand ſufficiently proves them to be better and cheaper than any STONES, &c. They are warranted as good as any imported from England, and will be ſold as low. Good Allowance will be made to thoſe who take them to ſell again.

A HOUSE and LOT of GROUND, ſituate in Second-ſtreet, near the New-Market, will be ſold on reaſonable Terms, and the Payment made eaſy. ‡

PITCH, Tar, Roſin, and Spirit of Turpentine, to be ſold by ASSHETON and BATCHELOR.

Choice GLOUCESTER CHEESE

TO be SOLD by HENRY DAUGHERTY, at his GROCERY STORE at Cuthbert's Wharf, next to Willing and Morris's. †

To be SOLD, or chartered to any Part of Virginia immediately,

THE SCHOONER NANCY, with all her Sails, Rigging, Anchors and Cables, &c. as ſhe came from Sea; will carry four hundred and fifty Barrels, or thereabouts, lying at *Stamper*'s Wharf. She is an excellent Veſſel, four Years old, and a prime Sailor. For farther Particulars apply to *Hervey Wilkins*, at *George Bartram's*, or Capt. *Elligood* on board.

Philadelphia, May 5.

SILVER TOM

WILL cover this Seaſon, at the Stable of the Subſcriber, at the *Butchers-Arms* on the Five-Mile Round, at the low Price of thirty Shillings the Seaſon, or fifteen Shillings the ſingle Leap, and half a Crown to the Groom.

SILVER TOM is almoſt ſixteen Hands high, and full three Quarters blooded, only five Years old, got by Mr. *Hopkins*'s Horſe BOHEMIA, which was got by Colonel *Sharp*'s famous imported Horſe OTHELLO, the Sire of SELIM, and is allowed, by competent Judges, to be one of the handſomeſt Horſes in America, fit for either Carriage, Draught or Saddle; he trots and gallops very light.

At the ſame Place BRILLIANT will cover at the low Price of thirty Shillings the Seaſon, or fifteen Shillings the ſingle Leap, and half a Crown to the Groom. He is a beautiful gray Horſe, got by the Son of GOLIAH that won ſeven King's Plates in one Seaſon, and is full fifteen Hands and an Inch high, trots and gallops well. Paſturage for Mares will be provided at ſix Shillings a Week, and good Care will be taken of them.

JOHN MITCALFE.

N. B. As to thorough bred Horſes, no one can expect a Racer without a full bred Mare; for that Reaſon the above Horſes are of more Uſe than another that may cover for three Pounds the Seaſon.

DELIVERED by Miſtake of the Porter, out of the Ship JAMAICA, Captain *Robert Jermyn*, A SMALL CASE OF PRINTED CALLICOES, marked W. Crow's Foot, S. No. 6. Whoever may have the ſaid CASE is requeſted to inform *Meaſe* and *Caldwell*, or *Thomas C. Williams* of the ſame.

SIX POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, living in Paxton, Lancaſter County, the ſeventh of this Inſtant, two SERVANT MEN, one named WILLIAM MEEK, a ſtout Man, about forty Years of Age, five Feet nine Inches high, rediſh fair Hair, fair Face, pitted with the Small-pox, and full Eyes; he had on a Coat and Jacket of light coloured Home made Coating, almoſt new, with white Metal Buttons, white Shirt and Trowſers of Home made Cloth, white Yarn Stockings and good Shoes. The other, named JOHN ALEXANDER, was born in Scotland, is about twenty-two Years of Age, much the ſame Height of the former, has a ſmall Cut on his right Cheek, and his left Leg remarkably ſmaller than the Right; has dark Hair, tied behind, is freſh coloured, and a well looking Man; his Cloathing the ſame as the other, only he has good Breeches under his Trowſers, and no Stockings on. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Servants, ſo as their Maſter may have them again, ſhall have the above Reward and reaſonable Charges.

JOHN ELDER.

N. B. All Maſters of Veſſels are forbid taking them off at their Peril.

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Vol. I.] SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1775. [Num. 51.

A CIRCULAR LETTER *to the* COMMITTEES *in the ſeveral diſtricts and pariſhes of* SOUTH-CAROLINA.

GENTLEMEN, *Charleſtown, April 27, 1775.*

THE General Committee thinking it of the higheſt importance, that the Committees in the interior parts of the colony, and that, through them, the people at large ſhould, from time to time, be informed of all ſuch affairs and tranſactions as have any relation to the American cauſe; they have, for the management of ſo neceſſary a ſervice, nominated a Committee of Intelligence.—

We are very ſorry that, at our entering upon that ſervice, we are to announce to you, that there is but little probability of deciding the preſent unhappy public diſputes, by the pacific meaſures we have hitherto purſued. However even this circumſtance, we hope, will be of ſervice to our cauſe; for we have no doubt, but that the miniſtry having thus turned a deaf ear to the complaints of the colonies, theſe will be confirmed in their reſolution to complain in a louder tone; and be animated to meet thoſe difficulties and dangers they can now no longer avoid, with honor to themſelves, and ſafety to their liberties.

On the 9th of February, the two Houſes of Parliament addreſſed the King. In ſubſtance, they declared to his Majeſty that America was in a ſtate of actual rebellion; they deſired the King, by all poſſible means, to enforce the late acts of Parliament againſt America; and they aſſured him, that in ſuch a meaſure they would ſupport him with their lives and fortunes.—The King acquieſced, and ſome days after deſired from Parliament an addition to his military forces; it was granted without heſitation. In conſequence of theſe meaſures, reinforcements of troops and ſhips are ordered to Boſton, where, when they ſhall be arrived, General Gage may have under his command about 10,000 men. But what are 10,000 men againſt the united powers of America!

Amidſt this gloom ſome rays of light break in, and cheer us in this extremity of our affairs.—The city of London has declared in our favour; in a few hours ſome of her merchants ſubſcribed 26,000l. ſterl. for the relief of America, and public ſubſcriptions, for the ſame purpoſe, are induſtriouſly promoted. London, and other conſiderable towns, have petitioned Parliament, and continue to exert themſelves vigorouſly in our behalf. The moſt illuſtrious noblemen, and the moſt eloquent orators, are loud in our defence. The friends of liberty in England look with horror upon the late addreſs to the King; they term it a cruel and unjuſt declaration of war againſt America. In ſhort, the whole people of England are alarmed at ſuch a meaſure, and look to the virtue of the Americans, to preſerve even the liberties of England herſelf, now almoſt annihilated by corruption. The miniſtry are irreſolute, and nothing can be more fluctuating than their counſels; they reſolve one thing one day, and the contrary the next. But from ſuch a conduct this evident truth reſults, they are utterly at a loſs what meaſures to purſue; a dilemma, without doubt, ariſing from a conſciouſneſs of the iniquity of their ſchemes. Hence we may ſtill juſtly entertain flattering expectances, for where there is not any regular and connected ſyſtem of operations formed; artifices, fabricated for the purpoſes of the day, muſt from time to time afford circumſtances improvable to our advantage.

The miniſtry themſelves ſeemed frighted at their own declaration of war; they grew doubtful of the event of military operations, and fearing the combined force of America, they turned their thoughts to ſtratagem. In a few days they formed a plan calculated, as Lord North openly declared, to diſunite the Americans; and, on the twentieth of February, only eleven days after the declaration of war, his Lordſhip ſuddenly introduced it in the Houſe of Commons. He termed it a conciliatory plan, and it is to the following purpoſe, "That if the colonies will tax themſelves in ſuch proportions as ſhall come up to the idea that a venal Parliament may chuſe to entertain of their reſpective abilities; and alſo tax themſelves to ſuch an amount, and at ſuch times as ſhall be agreeable to Parliament; and conſent that this general American tax ſhall be entirely at the diſpoſal of a corrupt Parliament; and alſo provide for their civil government in ſuch manner as ſhall be ſatisfactory to Parliament; that is, to make permanent and profitable, eſtabliſhments for all the miniſterial tools, adminiſtration may chuſe to ſend among us; then, while the Americans ſhall be thus ſervile, Parliament, that is the miniſter," will "forbear" to lay any tax upon them."

But, gentlemen, ſurely all this is nothing more or leſs than lying at the mercy of Parliament equally as before. For you muſt have obſerved every particular is to depend entirely upon the pleaſure of Parliament; that is, in fact, upon the pleaſure of the miniſter.

Of late years they taxed us to what amount, and at what time they pleaſed; and this, to raiſe a revenue in order to preſerve themſelves from paying ſo large a tax as otherwiſe they would be obliged to contribute; and alſo to be able to give comfortable ſalaries to their dependents, ſending them to America, without the leaſt care of examining whether or not they are proper men to fill thoſe offices, which they are deſtined to hold. However, at length, adminiſtration finding that ſuch a mode of taxation is no longer practicable, the miniſter changes his ground, in hopes of impoſing upon and overreaching the Americans. He comes into Parliament, and "demands" that we conſent to tax ourſelves at ſuch times, in ſuch ſums, and for ſuch purpoſes as ſhall be agreeable to Parliament, that is to himſelf. Without delay, the Parliament regiſter the miniſterial edict; they preſume not to alter one word of it. How much happier are the people of France in their Parliaments, they are only required to regiſter the royal edicts! Gentlemen, this demand alone is an affront to our underſtanding; it is adding new inſult to old injuries; indeed it comprehends terms to which America never can ſubmit, until her united counſels ſhall decree, that it is no longer practicable to reſiſt the iron hand of oppreſſion. And remember, gentlemen, that even at the time that adminiſtration offers ſuch humiliating terms to us, they do it with the muſket and bayonet at our breaſts! For Lord North declares that this offer muſt be looked upon as "a demand," and that

he does not "mean in the leaſt to ſuſpend his military operations by ſea and land, until" the Americans ſhall "ſubmit to his laws." Is there any difference between this conduct, and that of a robber, who, with a piſtol at your head, demands your purſe, with a bluſtering threat, "Deliver, or I will blow your brains out?" The magnitude of the crime conſtitutes the only difference.

You will obſerve gentlemen, that although America may tax herſelf, yet Parliament does not by any means give up the point of taxation, the object of our ten years ſtruggle. No, they have determined that ſo long as America will tax herſelf at ſuch times, in ſuch ſums, and for ſuch purpoſes, as ſhall be agreeable to their pleaſure, ſo long only will they graciouſly "forbear" to tax her. Lord North, in his ſpeech upon this occaſion, declared "the exerciſe of the right of taxing every part of the Britiſh dominions, muſt by no means be given up." He ſaid he did not mean to give up a ſingle point. He confeſſed that he did not believe his conciliatory plan would be agreeable to the taſte of the Americans, nor did he know "whether any colony will come in upon theſe terms;" but, added his Lordſhip, "if only one of them conſents, a link of the great chain is broken."

Here, gentlemen, fix your attention. The miniſter confeſſes he does not think his conciliatory plan is calculated to compoſe the American troubles, and to reſtore the wonted harmony between the mother-country and the colonies, which ought to be the grand objects in a miniſter's contemplation, but his Lordſhip hugs himſelf in the idea that it is calculated to diſunite the Americans, and to break a link in the great chain on this continent now formed, happily for us, as dreadfully for him, in defence of American liberties, and as a barrier againſt miniſterial tyranny influencing and inducing parliamentary exactions.

The miniſter's politics evidently point out the means of our ſafety. Let us unite every effort to preſerve this chain; and above all, let us, with the utmoſt circumſpection, guard that link entruſted to our care; let us maintain it not only unbroken, but let us preſerve it unſullied by the breath of treachery.

But ſhould the American combination be unfortunately broken, of which we have not the ſlighteſt apprehenſion, by this conciliatory plan of diviſion, behold, gentlemen, the probable conſequences. Each province muſt then enter into a ſeparate negociation with a diſtant adminiſtration. A province muſt ſend and make a propoſition, which, in all probability, will receive no anſwer until all the provinces ſhall have made theirs. Then, after a long negociation with our agents, the miniſter will tell this and that province, their quotas of the tax they offer, are not equal to their abilities; and that their propoſitions for the ſupport of civil government are not ſati factory, in this and in that article. Theſe anſwers muſt be returned to the reſpective provinces; much time will be requiſite to form new terms to undergo a new courſe of long negociation in London, and to be expoſed to new objections. Perhaps the demands may be erroneouſly, or deſignedly, made above the real abilities and proportions of the reſpective provinces. When, gentlemen, can we expect a ſatisfactory adjuſtment of our reſpective quotas of a tax, which it will be the ſtudy of Parliament to ſcrew up as high as poſſible, becauſe the more they can make us pay, the leſs will be their burden. Nay when can we expect even an end of a negociation, which it will be the intereſt of adminiſtration to procraſtinate as long as poſſible; for, in the mean time, having diſunited the colonies after ſuch a ſtruggle as the preſent, they will be ſenſible there will not be any danger of a new reſiſtance, and they will continue to tax us, they having only promiſed to "forbear," when our reſpective propoſitions "ſhall be approved by his Majeſty and the two Houſes of Parliament." In ſhort, if we divide, our liberties are loſt; we ſhall lie totally at the mercy of adminiſtration, and be obliged to pay ſuch a tax as they pleaſe; and that too in the moſt ignominious manner, becauſe we ſhould do it under evident compulſion. Such a conduct would prove our minds to be weak; it would demonſtrate that, heroes in words, we ſhrink at the appearance of danger. We ſhould be more abject than the moſt abject people we read of; we ſhould be deemed unworthy of the name of men. Hiſtory could not give an example of ſo baſe a conduct. The inhabitants of Europe, Africa, and Aſia, have at various times ſignalized their love of their rights and liberties. There is ſcarce a ſtate among them, but has declared this in characters written with her own blood; and whole cities have voluntarily periſhed, rather than reſign their liberties. The ruins of Saguntum in Europe, Carthrage in Africa, and Xanthus in Aſia, are glorious monuments of nations preferring death to ſlavery; and this is the hour in which the virtue of America is to be tried. And are the Americans leſs virtuous, leſs lovers of liberty, than the reſt of mankind? Three parts of the world are now looking on, to ſee if the Americans are as bold, as heroic, as great in deeds, as they have experienced them to be in words. But, if at this time of trial, three millions of Americans ſhall hide their heads becauſe of the appearance of ten thouſand ſoldiers, an American muſt ever be a term of reproach among all nations.

Shameful to our reputation, and ruinous to our affairs, as ſuch a conduct would be, we have the pleaſure to aſſure you, that from every appearance on this continent, we do not ſee any room to think we run any riſque of being expoſed to ſuch conſequences. Every advice from the northward informs us their people are training to arms. The neighbouring provinces of North-Carolina and Virginia have embodied very conſiderable forces that are ready to march on the ſhorteſt notice; and we have it from good authority, that the four New-England governments alone have 25,000 men in actual pay, and ready for action at a moment's warning, beſides 20,000 more who are enliſted without pay, and prepared to take the field when called upon; and all this force, excluſive of a well trained militia, who are reſolved to defend their liberties at the hazard of their lives. The inhabitants of this capital and the neighbouring country are equally determined; and are happy in finding that a ſimilar purpoſe prevails throughout the province. In ſhort, from every appearance, we have the moſt ſanguine expectations, that America will not be guilty of any conduct in her youth, that ſhe will be aſhamed of in her maturer age.

Notwithſtanding Lord North's conciliatory motion, which we have ſo fully obſerved upon, and upon the principles of which his Lordſhip means to ground an Act of Parliament; yet having already puniſhed the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, by the violation of their charter, and the military blockade of her capital, the town of Boſton, Lord North proceeds in extending the effects of his vengeance. On the eighth of March, a bill paſſed the Houſe of Commons reſtraining the provinces of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, New-Hampſhire, Connecticut, and Rhode-Iſland, from fiſhing on the banks of Newfoundland; and from exporting to any part of the world, but "to Great-Britain or ſome of the Britiſh Iſlands in the Weſt-Indies." Thus as theſe four provinces have, by the American aſſociation, contracted not to export to thoſe places, their exports are totally ſtopped. And, the act farther ſays, that into thoſe provinces ſhall not be exported any "ſort of wines, ſalt, or any goods or commodities whatſoever (except horſes, victual, and linen cloth the produce and manufacture of Ireland, and goods for the victualling his Majeſty's ſhips, and for his Majeſty's forces and garriſons, or the produce of the

British Islands in the West-Indies) upon any pretence whatsoever, unless such goods be shipped in Great-Britain, and carried directly from thence." Thus, as those provinces are bound by the association not to import from Great-Britain, Ireland, or the West-Indies, it is evident that their importation, in the way of trade, is totally prevented. If the blockade of Boston alone roused the whole continent to their rescue and support; how vigorously ought we to exert ourselves now that four entire provinces are blockaded by an Act of Parliament, and cut off from all manner of trade! And, gentlemen, remember this violent measure has been executed since the introduction of Lord North's conciliatory motion.

This arbitrary conduct on the other side of the water has driven the people of this capital and the neighbouring country to despair of a redress of American grievances, without an effusion of American blood; of this they are virtuously willing to contribute their quota, and even more than their proportion, to procure this invaluable relief. These advices arrived on the 14th and 19th days of this month; and on the night of the 21st instant, the public armory and magazines were opened, and a considerable quantity of arms and amunition were taken, without doubt, for the ends for which they were originally procured—the public safety.

Last Wednesday the 26th instant, the General Committee passed a vote, that the Provincial Congress be summoned to meet in Charlestown on Tuesday the 20th of June. We make no doubt but that you will exert yourselves to give a general notification of it, that the Congress may be as full as possible, as it is expected affairs of the highest importance will be the subjects of deliberation.

WORCESTER, *May* 10.

We hear that the master of a fishing schooner, who arrived at Marblehead last week, met on his voyage with the wreck of a Spanish galeon, out of which they saved and brought off with them the crew, a chest containing a large sum in gold, and forty thousand dollars.

The Tories in Boston seem in general as desirous of quitting that capital as the Whigs; many have embarked in a ship, Capt. Callahan, master, for London; some have gone to Halifax; and others, among whom are a number of addressers to the late Governor Hutchinson, chuse rather to put confidence in the people, and are retiring into the country.

We hear that the Senecas, one of the six nations of Indians, are determined to support the Americans, against the arbitrary exactions of the British Parliament, and, if desired, will lend their help in this day of general destress, expecting if the colonies are subjected, they shall also fall a sacrifice to the relentless fury of Great-Britain.

Some officers in the King's army, it is said, have sworn that the Americans fired first. Their method of cheating the Devil, we are told, has by some means been brought out. They produced three or four traitors to their God and country, born among us, whom they took with them; and they first fired on their countrymen, which was immediately followed by the regulars. It is also said these wretches were dressed in soldiers cloathing.

PROVIDENCE, *May* 6.

Mr. John Brown, of this place, merchant, whom we mentioned in our last to have been taken in a packet boat, and sent to Boston, has been released by the Admiral and General, and returned here on Wednesday night.

NEW-LONDON, *May* 12.

By the post, who left the head quarters at Roxbury, last Monday three o'clock P. M. we learn that only two persons have been permitted to come out of Boston that day, that no more of the inhabitants would be permitted to leave the town for the present; and that on the same day a town meeting was to be held in Boston, when the inhabitants were determined to demand the arms they had deposited in the hands of the Selectmen, or have liberty to leave the town.

A number of troops (about 300) arrived at Boston a few days ago, from Halifax.

The provincial army are about to send proposals to General Gage for exchange of prisoners.

The New-Hampshire Congress, we hear, have resolved to raise their quota for the common defence.

NEW-YORK, *May* 18.

By an express which arrived here yesterday morning, from Watertown, we are informed that the Asia and another man of war sailed with three or four companies for this place on the 11th instant.——This intelligence was communicated, as we are told, at the request of the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts-Bay, and agrees with the account received about two weeks since, of an express being sent from here to General Gage, for a military force to preserve order and good government amongst us.

On the 27th of April, Captians Edward Mott, and Noah Phelps, of Hartford, having formed a design of taking Ticonderoga and Crownpoint, by surprise, proceeded with sixteen men, with whom they marched without arms, till they came to Pittsfield. They discovered their enterprise to nobody before they fell in company with Col. Eathan Allen, Col. Easton, and John Brown, Esq; who engaged to join them with a sufficient force. They quickly raised 150 men, and gave the command to Col. Easton, who followed the directions of Captains Mott and Phelps. On the 9th inst. they took into custody Major Skeene, and his party; and next day, at day break, they surprised and took Ticonderoga; after which they immediately marched to Crownpoint, where they met with the same success.

The public spirit, prudence, and enterprising genius of the New-Englanders, will ever be admired. As a proof of that truth, we shall record the following fact. Col. Arnold, of Connecticut, having formed the same design, marched from the Constitutional Camp, before Boston, as secretly as the Hartford party. When he was but twelve miles from Ticonderoga, he learnt that Col. Easton was near that place. Col. Arnold then posted away, and overtook Col. Easton's party, just as they were marching into the fort.

Yesterday was observed as a day of fasting and prayer by the congregations of the Reformed Protestant Dutch churches, in this and the province of New-Jersey.

The inhabitants of Ulster county sent to this city last week, for the use of the poor of Boston, seventy barrels of flour, and a quantity of Indian corn, and other grain.

On Tuesday morning last about two o'clock, a fire broke out in the house of Mr. George Fisher, near Depeyster's slip, which consumed about 25,000 weight of bread, and most of his furniture, together with the bake-house, store, and upper part of the dwelling-house.—What adds greatly to Mr. Fisher's loss, is that it was his own house, which he had lately built by his industry, for the conveniency of himself and family, who are now destitute of a house and place to carry on business for their support.

It is reported that the friends to the American cause—that is, those who were known as such *before* the late Association was set on foot, keep a strict watch over the new converts to liberty principles and measures, the new Sons of Liberty being uncommonly assiduous in forming themselves into com-

panies, and in learning the military art, to ſtrengthen, *as they ſay*, the hands of oppoſition.

We hear that Capt. Murray, in a ſloop from the coaſt of Africa, was brought to yeſterday in our harbour, by Capt. Montague of the Kingfiſher ſloop of war, who ROBBED him of ſix ſwivels, a number of cohorns, and 120lb of gunpowder, &c. Quere. *Is not this invading private property?*

We are informed that about five tranſports, with marines on board, are lately arrived at Boſton; and that twenty-ſix others had been ſpoke with, ſuppoſed to be part of the embarkation from Ireland, bound to the ſame port.

In CONGRESS, *Monday, May* 15, 1775.

"The city and county of New-York having, through Delegates, applied to Congreſs for their advice how to conduct themſelves with regard to the troops expected there, the Congreſs took the matter into their moſt ſerious deliberation, and came to the following reſolution,

"That it be recommended, for the preſent, to the inhabitants of New-York, that if the troops which are expected ſhould arrive, the ſaid colony act on the defenſive, ſo long as may be conſiſtent with their ſafety and ſecurity; that the troops be permitted to remain in the barracks, ſo long as they behave peaceably and quietly, but that they be not ſuffered to erect fortifications, or take any ſteps for cutting off the communication between the town and country; and that if they commit hoſtilities, or invade private property, the inhabitants ſhould defend themſelves, and their property, and repel force by force; that the warlike ſtores be removed from the town; that places of retreat, in caſe of neceſſity, be provided for the women and children of New-York; and a ſufficient number of men be embodied, and kept in conſtant readineſs for protecting the inhabitants from inſult and injury."

A true copy from the minutes.

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Gentlemen,

Incloſed we ſend you the advice of the Congreſs, on the ſubject on which you requeſted it, and leſt the advice to remove the military ſtores might be conſtrued to extend to thoſe belonging to the crown, we think it prudent to ſuggeſt to you, that the contrary conſtruction is the true one.

You would have received this advice before, had not ſundry circumſtances not material, or perhaps proper to explain, concurred in deferring it till now.

We are, gentlemen,
Your humble ſervants,
James Duane, Francis Lewis, John Jay, Lewis Morris,
Philip Livingſton, John Alſop.

Philadelphia, 16th May, 1775.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 20.

By the ſhip Neptune, Capt. Collings, who arrived at Baltimore laſt Wedneſday, in a paſſage of thirty-five days from London, we learn that three Generals were to embark for America the tenth of April, at Portſmouth.

On the tenth inſtant departed this life, at Newark, Newcaſtle county, Dr. JOSEPH EATON, in the twenty-ſixth year of his age, ſon of the late Revd. ISAAC EATON, of Hopewell, New-Jerſey; he was eſteemed by all who had the pleaſure of his acquaintance, as a gentleman, ſcholar, and phyſician.

COMMITTEE CHAMBER, *May* 17, 1775.

WHEREAS, by ſome miſapprehenſion or miſtake of the ſeventh reſolve of the late Provincial Convention, ſundry LAMBS have been lately brought into market, and purchaſed by ſome of the inhabitants of this city. In order therefore to rectify ſuch miſtake, and as much as poſſible to preſerve and promote the breed of SHEEP, it is ordered that ſaid reſolve be re-publiſhed in all the news-papers, and this market; and the Committee do moſt earneſtly requeſt all perſons to diſcourage a practice which has ſo pernicious a tendency to deprive us of wool, one of the moſt material and neceſſary articles of manufacture.

"*Reſolved unanimouſly*, That from and after the firſt day of March next, no perſon or perſons ſhould uſe in his, her, or their families (unleſs in caſes of neceſſity) and on no account ſell to the butchers, or kill for the market, any SHEEP under four years old: And where there is a neceſſity for uſing any MUTTON in their families, it is recommended to them to kill ſuch as are the leaſt profitable to keep."

True extract from the minutes.

ISAAC MELCHER, Secretary pro temp.

☞ Genteel BOARDING and LODGINGS to be had in a public Part of the City, on reaſonable Terms. Inquire of the Printer.

JOHN and CLEMENT BIDDLE have for Sale, at their Store in Market-ſtreet, a Quantity of very good LONG-ISLAND FLAX, SPERMACETI CANDLES, Whalebone, Maryland Shad and Herrings, Durham PIG and BAR IRON.

Alſo LONDON BROWN and ſome other faſhionable Colours of SUPERFINE CLOTHS and TRIMMINGS.

EXCELLENT Antigua RUM, Muſcovado SUGAR, MELASSES, ſuperfine and common FLOUR, to be ſold by JONATHAN DAWES and Brothers, at their Store in Water-ſtreet.

WANTS EMPLOY,

A Middle aged MAN, who has been uſed to the Buſineſs of a Clerk, both in Shop, Store, &c. has been for Years in the Occupation of a School-maſter; he underſtands Gardening, and can act as Houſe-Steward, can be well recommended, and would be glad to ſerve any Gentleman, in either Capacity, in Town or Country. Inquire of the Printer.

Juſt arrived in the Ship Ann, Capt. Fortin, from Briſtol,

A NUMBER of healthy Men and Women SERVANTS, among whom are Tradeſmen, alſo Sawyers, Footmen, Labourers, &c. whoſe Times are to be diſpoſed of by WILLIAM FISHER, and SON. They may be ſeen at Mrs. Cryder's, the Golden Swan, in Third-ſtreet.

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Vol. I.] TUESDAY, MAY 23, 1775. [Num. 52.

COLLEGE *of* PHILADELPHIA, *May* 17, 1775.

THIS day the public Commencement for Graduates in the Arts was held here, in the preſence of the moſt illuſtrious aſſembly this Seminary ever beheld.

About half an hour after nine o'clock, agreeable to an invitation previouſly given to them, the Honourable Members of the CONTINENTAL CONGRESS were pleaſed to proceed in a body from the State-Houſe to the College, where they were received at the gate by the Provoſt and conducted to the places prepared for their reception in the *Hall*. As ſoon as they were ſeated, the Truſtees, with the Governor as Preſident at their head, followed by the Provoſt, Vice-Provoſt, Profeſſors, Graduates and other Students, in their proper habits, entered the Hall, and took their places; the galleries and other parts of the houſe being filled with as many of the reſpectable inhabitants of the city as could find room. The buſineſs then proceeded in the following order, viz.

1. Part of the Church ſervice, and an occaſional prayer, by the Provoſt.

2. An Anthem, accompanied with the organ and other inſtrumental muſic.

3. Latin Salutatory Oration, *de Amicitia*, by Henry Ridgley.

4. On the *Education of young Ladies*, by Francis Brown Sappington.

5. Latin Syllogiſtic Diſpute, *Utrum detur Senſus Moralis?* Reſpondent, William Moore Smith; Opponents, Benjamin Chew and John Mifflin.

6. On *Ancient Eloquence*, by Thomas Ennals.

7. On *Politeneſs*, by John Mifflin.

8. On the *Fall of Empires*, by William Moore Smith.

9. The degrees were then conferred as follows, viz.

BACHELORS OF ARTS.

Benjamin Chew, *Townſend Eden, *Thomas Ennals, John Farrel, John Mifflin, *Henry Ridgley, *Francis Brown Sappington, and William Moore Smith.

MASTERS OF ARTS.

Samuel Armor, John Park and John Thomas.

Honorary Maſter of Arts, James Roſs.

10. A Dialogue and two Odes ſet to muſic. The ſpeakers in the Dialogue were John Farrel, F. B. Sappington, and Wm. Smith.

11. Valedictory Oration, by Benjamin Chew.

12. CHARGE to the Graduates, by the Provoſt.

13. *Concluding Prayer*, by the Vice-Provoſt.

The condeſcenſion of the Gentlemen Delegates, who thought it not unworthy of them, amid their arduous concerns, to devote a few hours towards the encouragement of *youth* in literary purſuits, and the great and generous applauſe given by them, as well as the audience in general, to the different ſpeakers and to their exerciſes, eſpecially ſuch of them as had a reference to the preſent ſtate of our public affairs, are circumſtances which will be long remembered as honourable to the Seminary.

At the deſire therefore of ſome very reſpectable names, and alſo that the principles conſtantly propagated in this Seminary may be known to the whole world, all thoſe parts of the exerciſes which touched on matters of a public nature, are herewith communicated.

As to the Salutatory Oration, and thoſe upon the Education of young Ladies, and upon Politeneſs, although they did credit to the young Gentlemen who delivered them, conſidered as college exerciſes, yet the nature of the ſubjects did not admit of any reference to the preſent ſtate of our affairs. But the concluſion of the piece on *ancient Eloquence* contains ſome thoughts worthy of public attention.

The Speaker* obſerves that "our modern improvements, with all their advantages, lead us often to ſubſtitute ſtrokes of mere *art*, inſtead of the marvellous force of genuine *nature* regulated and aſſiſted by *art*. In ſhort, whether the difference of manners and laws, and the good ſenſe of the moderns, which chooſes to addreſs the judgment rather than the paſſions; or whether the fewer diſorders in the preſent governments afford leſs ſcope for the exertions of *oratory*; yet ſtill it might be expected in greater perfection in the parent country, which enjoys a popular government, if it were not for defects in education, and future negligence and diſſipation in public life. But whatever may be in this, ſince it appears that true oratory is inimical to tyranny and ſlavery, refuſing to dwell with either; and that the earlier periods of ſtates are moſt favourable to eloquence, where liberty is in full vigour, where luxury hath not enervated, and venality cannot reſtrain, the native efforts of a ſoul fired with the love of juſtice; we may therefore hope that eloquence will reſume her former glory in theſe American regions.

"We are now in circumſtances ſimilar to thoſe which produced the greateſt orators of ancient days. The ſenſe of liberty is deeply implanted in every boſom. We have not yet departed far from that ſimplicity of life and purity of manners, which diſtinguiſhed ancient republics. Our governments are popular. The arts and ſciences are faſt advancing among us, and our preſent difficult ſituation urges us to every effort for our political ſafety. Theſe conſiderations ſhould lead us to cultivate this noble art, and cannot fail to produce men who, pleading our great American cauſe, ſhall conſume all before them, with the ardent blaze of a Demoſthenes, or the wide ſpreading flame of a Tully.

"This flame, my dear Fellow Students, I am ſure, now begins to burn in your boſoms; and therefore I need ſay no more to recommend the ſtudy of an art, which will render you illuſtrious in life, and tranſmit your names with honour to the lateſt poſterity."

The next piece, being an expreſs eſſay upon a ſubject peculiarly intereſting at this time, will not admit of extracts, without deſtroying its connexion, and therefore follows entire—

* *The young Gentlemen whoſe names are marked with an aſteriſk (thus *) are of Maryland, the others of Philadelphia.*

* *Thomas Ennals, A. B.*

On the FALL of EMPIRES*.

AT this time of public danger, public trial, and public calamity, when even the *arts* and *ſciences* can ſcarce claim attention, and our country's fate alone—now awfully ſuſpended in the balance of human events—engroſſes every thought; I was at a loſs what ſubject to chooſe meriting your notice. A melancholy one ſeemed moſt ſuitable to the preſent complexion of things; and therefore, with that humility and diffidence becoming my youth, I determined to venture a few ſentiments on the *Fall of Empires*; judging that they might be to us as a beacon ſet upon a perilous place!

I was the more encouraged to this as the claſſic writers, our late maſters, will lend me much aid. For to have read them, merely as introducing us to the knowledge of a dead language, would have been to little purpoſe if we had neglected the nobler leſſons which they teach us—to mark the fate of kingdoms, and particularly the ſteps by which *Rome*, imperial *Rome*, roſe to the ſummit of human glory, and fell again — low as the duſt of the earth; no longer civilizing and adorning the world; no longer ſhining as a city upon an hill, nay, upon ſeven hills, but trampled under the feet of barbarian ſwarms!

The cauſe of this mighty downfal had been long foretold by Jugurtha — "*Venalis civitas! Mox peritura, ſi emptorem invenias*" —Luxury and her twin daughters, Venality and Vice, tumbled the "nurſe of heroes, the glory of empires," the pattern of every human excellence, from her once unenvied height, to the loweſt abyſs of infamy and perdition! When virtue and honor, which commanded a willing ſubjection from ſurrounding nations, ceaſed to diſtinguiſh her; when that ſuperior genius and enthuſiaſtic love of *liberty* which raiſed her to eminence, and taught her — "*Parcere ſubjectis, et debellare ſuperbos*," changed their complexion into rapine and oppreſſion; when that impartial juſtice which protected the innocent, and enrolled the fathers of the ſtate among their gods, was converted into the venal voice of ſenators proſtituted to the higheſt bidder; when that independent ſpirit which could derive all the ſubſtantial comforts of life from a few acres of ground, degenerated into a rapaciouſneſs which whole provinces could not ſatisfy; when Generals and commanders were not called from a hardy education in the camp or at the plough, but from brothels, and all the effeminate ſcenes of voluptuouſneſs and vice—I ſay, when this melancholy reverſe of character took place, *then* contempt of government, licentiouſneſs, faction and anarchy enſued. The empire tottered on its foundation, and the mighty fabric ſunk beneath its own weight!

Such is the flux of human affairs! As the body natural carries from the cradle the ſeeds of its own diſſolution, which ripen faſter or ſlower, as fed by the hand of corruption and ſloth, ſo it is in the body politic. Empires carry in them their own bane, and proceed, in fatal round, from virtuous induſtry and valour, to wealth and conqueſt; next to luxury, then to foul corruption and bloated morals; and, laſt of all, to ſloth, anarchy, ſlavery and political death.

So ſenſible was Lycurgus of the truth of this doctrine, that all political evils ſpring from *luxury*, and that luxury herſelf is nurſed by wealth, that great idol which all men adore—I ſay, ſo ſenſible was he of this, that the chief object of all his laws was to render Sparta inacceſſible to both. But his experiment was in vain. There is no perfection in human affairs, and it is a melancholy reflection that our greateſt bleſſings and greateſt misfortunes may often be traced to the ſame ſource. The Spartan lawgiver, glorioufly animated with the love of liberty, wiſhed to preſerve it by the excluſion of what he conſidered as its greateſt foes, *wealth* and *luxury*; but he ſeems not to have reflected that there can be no true liberty without ſecurity of property, and where property is ſecure, induſtry begets wealth, and wealth is often productive of a train of evils naturally deſtructive to virtue and freedom!

Here, then, is a ſad dilemma in politics. If we exclude *wealth*, it muſt be by regulations intrenching too far upon civil *liberty*. If ſhe is admitted, the ſyren *luxury*, by ſome called her daughter, intrudes at her heels, and gradually contaminates the whole family from which ſhe is ſaid to ſpring.

What is to be done in this caſe? Muſt we, to ſecure the firſt of bleſſings, *liberty*, ſtrangle her offſpring in the birth? Would not this be inevitable death to the parent? Or is there no proper uſe of *wealth* and *civil happineſs*, the genuine deſcendants of *civil liberty*, without abuſing them to the nouriſhment of *luxury* and *corruption*?—To ſay there is not would be a diſgrace to modern *morality* as well as *policy*, improved, as they ought to be, by a purer ſyſtem of *religion*.

The grand object then of modern legiſlation, has been to regulate the uſe of wealth, but not exclude it. And to this end all ſyſtems of education, all laws, all the efforts of patriotiſm, ought to be directed. It is a perverſion of names to call luxury a genuine deſcendent, or even the moſt diſtant relation of that illuſtrious family, which have true liberty for their head,

If Mandeville's principle could be admitted, that luxury is beneficial to mankind, by diſſeminating the ſuperfluities of the rich, among the poor, it muſt be a different ſort of luxury from what he deſcribes. It muſt not be that which conſiſts in dull, ſelfiſh, animal enjoyment; in minds ſtupified, and bodies enervated, by wallowing for ever in one continual puddle of voluptuouſneſs. For who are they who are benefited by this? Are they not the very blotches and impoſthumes of human nature, the paraſites of the great and the panders of their vice? And who are they that are injured by it? The induſtrious part of the community, and families venerable perhaps for antiquity, as well as virtue. Wealth had better be conſigned back to the boſom of the earth, and buried ten thouſand fathoms deep, than circulated for ſuch purpoſes as theſe; and the excuſe offered for ſuch a circulation of it, is an inſult upon mankind, while acts of liberality, beneficence, and above all, love to our country, would ſpread it abroad on the world, like the ſilent dews of Heaven, and the balmy breath of ſpring; not contaminating, but refreſhing and invigorating all around.

There is a certain degree of elegance, and a liberal conſumption of the produce both of nature and art, which become thoſe who are bleſt with affluence; and if ſuch wiſh for true luxury, we quarrel not with the name—Go! enjoy the luxury, not of mere animal nature, but the luxury of rational beings, nay of Heaven itſelf—the luxury of *doing good*.

Go, like the ſun, let bounty ſpread her ray,
And ſhine your ſuperfluity away—
To ſinking worth a cordial hand, go lend;
With better fortune go ſurpriſe a friend;
Go cheer the modeſt ſtranger's lonely ſtate,
Or ſnatch an orphan family from fate.
Theſe are ſuch deeds, as all with tears admire—
Such deeds as ſpring from virtue's nobleſt fire—
Deeds that, beyond ambition's vulgar aim,
Secure a firm, an everlaſting fame.

---

* *Spoken by William Moore Smith.*

If this godlike uſe is made of our ſuperfluities, after a decent proviſion for our families, we ſhall never have occaſion to deem wealth incompatible with liberty; but if applied to the ignoble purpoſes of what is commonly called luxury, *we* too in our turn muſt ſoon ſink into that dreadful gulph—

Where the pale ghoſts of mighty empires ſtalk
In melancholy guiſe, with not one mark
Of glory left—their wither'd laurels all
Dropp'd from their brow, to mock the pride of man.

At this thought you are rouſed, and methinks I hear every American cry out—*Luxury*, the foe to *liberty*, ſhall never find footing here—*Liberty* is our idol!—She is the parent of virtue, the guardian of innocence and the terror of vice. Equal laws, ſecurity of property, true religion, wiſdom, magnanimity, arts and ſciences are her lovely offspring!—She has turned deſerts into fruitful fields, and villages into populous cities. Without enjoying the bleſſings which ſhe beſtows, the ſolitary ſtate of nature is preferable to ſociety; and the ſkins of wild beaſts a more honourable covering than all the ſilken veſtments *ſlavery* can beſtow. For *ſlavery* debaſes the nature of man, and is a ſtanding war againſt heaven and earth. Baſeneſs and miſery are her offspring; and all manner of injuſtice, rapine and vice fill up her train!—

Here then I reſt my argument!—Since at the feet of *luxury*, the chief empires of the *old world* lie proſtrate and debaſed; let us learn wiſdom from the example of others; and particularly in our preſent trying ſituation, let us rouſe from the *lap of eaſe*, and be prepared for every *patriotic exertion*. If we hope to ride out the ſtorm, let us like ſkilful mariners call *all hands* to the oars and ropes; beginning our work by throwing overboard every thing uſeleſs, and taking down the *ſuperfluous ſails*.

And, oh! thou that art the great *pole ſtar*, by which every hero and every patriot of ancient or modern times has directed his courſe—*do thou ſhine in upon us!* Thou that didſt illuminate Britons, when the name of Britons reached its higheſt glory! Thou that didſt inſpire our Hampdens, our Sidneys, our Ruſſels, our Lockes! Thou that ledſt our fathers acroſs the vaſt ocean to plant a wilderneſs, and didſt dictate to our venerable PENN his benevolent ſyſtem of laws——Genius of liberty, guardian angel of the *free*, by whatever name thou wilt be called!——Or rather more devoutly—Thou FATHER and MAKER of ALL! from whom every good and perfect gift deſcends—do thou ſhine in upon us!—Rekindle the ancient Britiſh ſpirit wherever Britons dwell—Save a *parent ſtate*, and ſave the *children* too! May the day be removed to the fartheſt verge of time, in which virtue ſhall wholly forſake the *old world*—But if in thy wiſe diſpenſations that day ſhould ſooner be permitted to dawn, have compaſſion on the *new!* Invigorate and ſupport us in every thing praiſe worthy—that ſo, amidſt the wide *waſte of empires*, this one corner of the globe may at leaſt remain the laſt aſylum of truth, righteouſneſs, and freedom!"

On the concluſion of this piece, which was delivered with a fervour and animation worthy of the ſubject, the audience, no longer confining themſelves to the uſual ſilent marks of applauſe, broke forth into one loud and general *plaudit*—a ſure teſtimony that the ſentiments it contains found an advocate in every boſom.

[*The account of the* Valedictory Oration, *&c. to be in our next.*]

NEWPORT, *May* 15.

The whole regiment of light dragoons, to a man, has refuſed to come over to fight againſt this country; this we have from a gentleman who left Liverpool the 30th of March.

A gentleman, who left Roxbury, near Boſton, on Wedneſday laſt, ſays, that juſt before he came away letters were received there, from England, by a veſſel in a ſhort paſſage to Salem, one was dated the 3d, and the other the 9th, of April, both of which gave an account, that moſt of the troops, which had been ſeveral times ordered to embark and countermanded, were, on account of the great diſturbances among the people, finally ſtopped.

A London article ſays, the troops at Ireland are ſtopped till the 26th of April.

The 19th and 20th of March, the ſailors belonging to the ſhips lying at Shields and Sunderland, in England, ſtopped all the coal ſhips bound to London, and unrigged them.

Yeſterday a ſloop arrived here, from Boſton, with about 80 of the inhabitants of that barbarouſly diſtreſſed town.

The General Aſſembly of this colony is adjourned to the ſecond Monday in June, then to meet at Eaſt Greenwich.

NEW-YORK, *May* 22.

Friday night laſt Captain Reynolds arrived here from Portſmouth, in New-Hampſhire. Laſt Monday, off Cape Anne, he was boarded by Capt. Greeves, in a tender, who had come out of Boſton the day before, and informed him that three tranſports arrived there the 6th inſtant, from England, with troops, and that many more were hourly expected; that ſeveral veſſels were then in ſight, which he imagined was part of the fleet, and ſeveral guns had been heard in the offing.

Thurſday Capt. Reynolds ſpoke with Capt. Lyndſay, in the Falcon ſloop of war, who acquainted him, that having advice that a ſloop lay at a place called Sandwich, that had carried ſome proviſions to Providence, &c. for the uſe of the Boſton Provincials, he deſpatched his Lieutenant, with his tender and twenty men, and two other officers, to take poſſeſſion of her, which they accordingly did; but, before they could carry her off, ſhe was retaken, as alſo the tender, by ſome boats from the country, and the Lieutenaut loſt an arm, the gunner was wounded in the head, and the Doctor's mate in one of his legs. The ſeamen were ſent priſoners into the country.

By a gentleman that arrived here laſt Saturday from Cambridge, we learn that the troops in the provincial camp at Boſton, conſiſted of about 7000 men, but that they were daily increaſing from New-Hampſhire, Rhode-iſland and Connecticut, were in high ſpirits, and abounded with proviſions.

The Aſia man of war of ſixty-four guns is hourly expected here from Boſton.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 23.

His Excellency the Right Hon. John Earl of Dunmore has iſſued his proclamation for a meeting of the General Aſſembly of Virginia on Thurſday the firſt of June next.

The Counteſs of Dunmore, and the reſt of the Governor's family, are returned to the palace at Williamſburgh, from on board the Fowey man of war.

On Monday the General Aſſembly of New-Jerſey met at Burlington, and on Saturday following the Governor prorogued it to the 20th of June next.

From the NEW-YORK MERCURY *of May* 22.

Saturday afternoon the brig Charming Peggy, Capt. John Lawrence, arrived here from Falmouth, in ſix weeks. By him we learn that all the acts depending in Parliament, relative to American affairs, had received the royal aſſent; and that the packet, for this port, was to ſail the day after him. The only paragraphs worthy notice, which we find in the papers as late from London as the firſt of April, are as follow, viz.

Weſtminſter, April 1. This day's Gazette contains a proclamation of the States General of the United Provinces, prohibiting the exportation of warlike ſtores from Holland in Engliſh, foreign, or Dutch ſhips, to the Britiſh plantations in America for ſix months.

Yeſterday, at one o'clock, Mr. Lane, Mr. Molleſon, and Mr. Bridgen, from the Committee of North-American merchants, waited on his Majeſty at St. James's, and preſented the petition of the merchants of the city of London, trading to North-America; which his Majeſty received very graciouſly.

It is ſtrongly reported in the city, that the Miniſtry have received within theſe two days ſome very alarming intelligence from our Ambaſſador at Berlin. It is alſo ſaid that his Pruſſian Majeſty has an eye upon Hanover till he is paid the three millions of ſubſidy due to him ever ſince Lord Chatham went out of Adminiſtration, and which Lord Bute, who ſucceeded Lord Chatham, peremptorily refuſed to pay.

From the MARYLAND GAZETTE *of May* 18.

The following was received by the poſt on Friday laſt, incloſed in a letter from General Gage, dated Boſton, 29th April, 1775, *which we give to the public by authority.*

A circumſtantial account of an attack that happened on the 19th of April, 1775, on his Majeſty's troops, by a number of the people of the province of Maſſachuſett's Bay.

ON Tueſday the 18th of April, about half paſt ten at night, Lieut. Col. Smith, of the tenth regiment, embarked from the common at Boſton, with the grenadiers and light infantry of the troops there, and landed on the oppoſite ſide, from whence he began his march towards Concord, where he was ordered to deſtroy a magazine of military ſtores depoſited there, for the uſe of an army, to be aſſembled in order to act againſt his Majeſty and his government. The Colonel called his officers together, and gave orders that the troops ſhould not fire unleſs fired upon; and, after marching a few miles, detached ſix companies of light infantry, under the command of Major Pitcairn, to take poſſeſſion of two bridges on the other ſide of Concord; ſoon after they heard many ſignal guns, and the ringing of alarm bells repeatedly, which convinced them the country was riſing to oppoſe them, and that it was a pre-concerted ſcheme to oppoſe the King's troops whenever there ſhould be a favourable opportunity for it. About three o'clock the next morning, the troops being advanced within two miles of Lexington, intelligence was received that about five hundred men in arms were aſſembled, and determined to oppoſe the King's troops; and, on Major Pitcairn's galloping up to the head of the advanced companies, two officers informed him that a man (advanced from thoſe that were aſſembled) had preſented his muſket, and attempted to ſhoot them, but the piece flaſhed in the pan; on this the Major gave directions to the troops to move forward, but on no account to fire, nor even to attempt it without orders. When they arrived at the end of the village, they obſerved about two hundred armed men drawn up on a green; and when the troops came within one hundred yards of them, they began to file off towards ſome ſtone walls on their right flank; the light infantry obſerving this, ran after them; the Major inſtantly called to the ſoldiers not to fire, but to ſurround and diſarm them; ſome of them, who had jumped over a wall, then fired four or five ſhot at the troops, wounded a man of the tenth regiment, and the Major's horſe in two places; and at the ſame time ſeveral ſhot were fired from a meeting-houſe on the left; upon this, without any order or regularity, the light infantry began a ſcattered fire, and killed ſeveral of the country people, but were ſilenced as ſoon as the authority of their officers could make them.

After this Col. Smith marched up with the remainder of the detachment, and the whole body proceeded to Concord, where they arrived about 9 o'clock, without any thing farther happening; but vaſt numbers of armed people were ſeen aſſembling on all the heights, while Col. Smith, with the grenadiers and part of the light infantry remained at Concord to ſearch for cannon, and there he detached Capt. Parſons, with ſix light companies, to ſecure a bridge at ſome diſtance from Concord, and to proceed from thence to certain houſes, where it was ſuppoſed there was cannon and ammunition. Capt. Parſons, in purſuance of theſe orders, poſted three companies at the bridge, and ſome heights near it, under the command of Capt. Lawrie of the 43d regiment, and with the remainder went and deſtroyed ſome cannon wheels, powder and ball. The people ſtill continued encreaſing on the heights, and in about an hour after, a large body of them began to move to the bridge; the light companies of the 4th and 10th then deſcended and joined Capt. Lawrie, the people continued to advance in great numbers, and fired upon the King's troops, killed three men, wounded four officers, one ſergeant, and four privats; upon which (after returning the fire) Capt. Lawrie and his officers thought it prudent to retreat towards the main body at Concord, and were ſoon joined by two companies of grenadiers.

When Captain Parſon's returned with the three companies over the bridge, they obſerved ſoldiers on the ground, one of them ſcalped, his head much mangled and his ears cut off, though not quite dead, a ſight which ſtruck the ſoldiers with horror—Captain Parſons marched on and joined the main body, who were only waiting for his coming up, to march back to Boſton. Colonel Smith had executed his orders without oppoſition, by deſtroying all the military ſtores he could find. Both the Colonel and Major Pitcairn having taken all poſſible pains to convince the inhabitants that no injury was intended them, and that if they opened their doors, when required to ſearch for ſaid ſtores, not the ſlighteſt miſchief ſh uld be done, neither had the people the leaſt occaſion to complain, but they were ſulky, and one of them even ſtruck Major Pitcairn. Except upon Capt. Lawrie at the bridge, no hoſtilities happened from the affair at Lexington until the troops egan their march back. As ſoon as the troops had got out of the town of Concord, they received a heavy fire on them from all ſides, from walls, fences, houſes, trees, barns, &c. which continued without intermiſſion, till they met the firſt brigade with two field pieces near Lexington, ordered out under the command of Lord Piercy, to ſupport them; upon the firing of the field-pieces, the people's fire was for a while ſilenced, but as they ſtill continued to encreaſe greatly in numbers, they fired again as before, from all places where they could find cover, upon the whole body, and continued ſo doing for the ſpace of fifteen miles.

Notwithſtanding their numbers, they did not attack openly during the whole day, but kept under cover on all occaſions. The troops were very much fatigued, the greater part of them having been under arms all night, and made a march of upwards of forty miles before they arrived at Charleſtown, from whence they were ferried over to Boſton.

The troops have above fifty killed, and many more wounded. Reports are various about the loſs ſuſtained by the country people, ſome make it very conſiderable, others not ſo much.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.

LEFT this Morning in the Neceſſary at Hamilton's Wharf, A SILVER WATCH, with a China Face, No. 4047, Maker's Name Bickton, London. Whoever brings it to the Printer ſhall have the above Reward.

Philadelphia: Printed by B. Towne, near the Coffee-Houſe.

The PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

Publiſhed THREE Times a Week; on *Tueſday*, *Thurſday*, and *Saturday* Evenings.

Vol. I.] THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1775. [Num. 53.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

[*Continued from page* 209.]

An account of the Valedictory Oration *.

THE firſt part of this piece contained an accurate analyſis of the different branches of ſcience neceſſary to a liberal education, and might be very proper to be laid before the public; but the latter part is what coincides with our preſent deſign, and gave the ſpeaker a full opportunity of diſplaying the ſtrength of his oratory.

After ſumming up this firſt part with the following juſt remark—"That *liberty* cannot be deſtroyed till true learning is extinguiſhed, like a mighty giant who cannot be ſubdued till his eyes are blinded, or eradicated"—he addreſſes himſelf to the *truſtees* of the college as follows—

"Since ſuch is the influence of a good education upon the manners, the genius, the felicity of individuals as well as whole kingdoms, how ſhall we prepare ourſelves to take leave of this SEAT OF LETTERS? When I recollect that *here* we have ſpent our youthful, and perhaps many of our happieſt days, delighted and improved; when I call to mind that while we have been led through the pleaſing walks of ſcience, you gentlemen, the benevolent founders and patrons of this Seminary, with a care even PATERNAL, have joined our worthy preceptors in watching our ſteps, and inciting us to glory and excellence by example as well as precept; and when I look forward and conſider that we are ſoon to launch out into the world upon the foundation of our own yet unripened reaſon—a thouſand anxious thoughts croud upon my mind, too big for utterance! My boſom heaves with gratitude which language cannot expreſs! My tongue faulters, and refuſes the office of bidding ADIEU, or diſſolving a connexion ſo uſeful, ſo honorable to us! No, gentlemen! let it not be diſſolved—we will ſtill look up to you with FILIAL REVERENCE, for council and protection in the ways of virtue; and while we walk in them, we know that you will abſolve us from thoſe inferior marks of gratitude which words can but ill expreſs.

"Happy Pennſylvania! although dark clouds lower over our heads—yet happy in this—that the firſt men of our country, even the deſcendents of our venerable Founder, Governors, Judges, Divines, and the oracles of our other liberal profeſſions—deign to ſuperintend the education of youth, and to train up a ſucceſſion of patriots, ſages and lawgivers, to ſupport and dignify our great AMERICAN CAUSE, when the preſent illuſtrious ſet of actors ſhall quit this earthly ſtage!

"As to you, young gentlemen, who are following us through thoſe pleaſing walks of ſcience, I know that you already anticipate that part of my addreſs which cuſtom has appropriated to you. With ſuch models before you, countenanced and encouraged by ſuch dignified characters, the eyes of your country upon you, and its growing difficulties calling for growing exertions of wiſdom and virtue—loſe not your preſent golden opportunities of preparing yourſelves to act a worthy part in life. Be not diſcouraged with the apparent difficulty of improvement. Our little experience, being however ſomewhat greater than yours, entities us to tell you that difficulties vaniſh as induſtry increaſes, and the farther you travel in the paths of learning, the more ſmooth and delightful they become.

"But the laſt and moſt ſevere part of my preſent duty remains. I am to bid *adieu* to you, my dear Fellow Graduates, as joint votaries of ſcience in this place. Being now to part, our lots may be caſt wide in this continent, and our purſuits may be different. The moment we ſtep over yonder threſhold, we muſt look upon ourſelves as embarking on the perilous voyage of life, in perilous times. The happy hours of youth, which we have ſpent here in joyous converſe, opening our boſoms to each other, unſuſpecting and unſuſpected, will often recur to us in ſweet remembrance—Yes! my companions! let them recur; and with them, let all the inſtructive leſſons we have here received recur alſo—and thus our conſtant wiſhes will be for the proſperity of this Seminary, that it may continue to the lateſt ages one of the brighteſt luminaries of this new world, the grand nurſery of TRUTH and FREEDOM; diffuſing abroad whatever can elevate or enlighten mankind, and promote the beſt intereſts of this great and growing country!

"And while in this public manner we confeſs our obligations to this our *alma mater*, and have been dignified with her laurels; it is her right in return, nay it is our country's right, to expect from us a conduct in life proportionably dignified. And let them expect it; for I know, my dear Fellow Graduates, that your hearts join me, and all the ſoul of the PATRIOT exults within you, while I now ſtep forward, and PLEDGE myſelf before this great and venerable Aſſembly, that WE who have this day been ſo highly diſtinguiſhed in their ſight, will make our country's good, and the ſupport of her religion, her laws, her civil rights, the grand object of all our purſuits. We will conſider LIBERTY as the choiceſt gift of heaven, the unalienable right of mankind, exalting human nature, and inſpiring every nobler ſentiment. And we will devote ourſelves to her ſervice, not with a ſudden or occaſional zeal, but with a pure, ſtedfaſt and inextinguiſhable flame, burning ſtill clearer and ſtronger through life——

Our lateſt pray'rs the ſame as all the paſt,
And "Save our country heaven ſhall be our laſt!"

This performance was received with the ſame marks of univerſal approbation as the former *; the ſpeaker, through the whole of it, and particularly in his pathetic concluſion, having ſhewn that he FELT, and was thoroughly POSSESSED with, his ſubject.

[*To be continued.*]

* *Spoken by* BENJAMIN CHEW, *B. A.*

* *See our laſt number.*

LONDON, *March 27.*

It is ſaid that the future eſtabliſhment for America is to conſiſt of ten thouſand foot, two regiments of light horſe, two battalions of artillery, and a complete hoſpital ſtaff.

March 29. In the Lower Aſſembly on Monday night a motion was made for a bill to ſuſpend the Boſton Port act for three years; alſo for a bill to ſuſpend the act for the Adminiſtration of Juſtice in Maſſachuſetts-Bay for two years, which motion paſſed in the negative without a diviſion.

The late Earl of Briſtol died immenſely rich. He has left his brother (the preſent Earl) an eſtate worth almoſt twenty thouſand pounds per annum, beſides large legacies to many of his neareſt relations. By his will he has left his collection of medals to his Majeſty, valued at five thouſand pounds.

March 30. Yeſterday General Conway took the oaths and his ſeat in the Houſe of Commons, as member for Bury St. Edmund's, in the room of the preſent Earl of Briſtol, called up to the Houſe of Peers.

The conſequences of an American war (which heaven avert!) to England will be, eſtates in houſes ſelling for nought; in land high; money very ſcarce, and public credit low; no debts paying; no trade ſtirring; the manufacturers ſtarving, poor rates raiſing, and thieves increaſing.

Dean Swift held the Parliament of Ireland in ſuch abhorrence, that he characteriſed their aſſembly by the name of Hell; the members, without diſtinction, he called by the names of rogues, brainleſs villains, a dire infectious crew, an odious groupe of fools, monſters, old dotards, rampant aſſes, prating monkies, beaſts, and demoniacks; and, laſtly, he wiſhed the devil, in the midſt of rattling thunder, might, with a red fiery poker, crack the ſtones, melt the lead, and drive down the ruins of the houſe upon the nation's repreſentatives! Had the Dean lived to ſee our preſent uninfluenced, unbribed, uncorrupted, learned, impartial, ſteady, wiſe and national aſſembly, how readily would he have employed his pen to draw a contraſt between a Britiſh and an Iriſh Parliament.

WORCESTER *(Maſſachuſetts-Bay) May* 10.

Some gentlemen of oppoſite principles in politics, we are informed, are not permitted to come out of Boſton; among whom, it is ſaid, is the Hon. Mr. Pitts, a friend to his country, who is in a very poor ſtate of health, and Mr. Sheriff Greenleaf, on the oppoſite ſide.

The Hon. James Bowdoin, Eſq; well reſpected by his country, we are told, lies dangerouſly ill with the gout in his ſtomach at Boſton.

It is confidently aſſerted, that ſeveral houſes in Boſton, belonging to perſons who had moved out of that diſtreſſed town, have been plundered of effects left therein, by the ſoldiery. The Hon. John Hancock, Eſq's houſe, we hear was entered by a number of ſoldiers, who began to pillage and break down the fences; but upon complaint being made by the Selectmen to Gen. Gage, he ordered the fences to be repaired, and Earl Piercy to take poſſeſſion of the houſe.

All accounts agree that five or ſix hundred marines, to reinforce the King's troops, arrived at Boſton on Saturday laſt from Halifax.

When the ſecond brigade marched out of Boſton to reinforce the firſt, nothing was played by the fifes and drums but *Yankee Doodle* (which had become their favorite tune ever ſince that *notable exploit*, which did ſuch *honor* to the troops of *Britain's King* of tarring and feathering a poor countryman in Boſton, and parading with him through the principal ſtreets, under arms with their bayonets fixed) upon their return to Boſton, one aſked his brother officer how he liked the tune now,—"*D—n them*, returned he, *they made us dance it till we were tired.*"—Since which *Yankee Doodle* ſounds leſs ſweet to their ears.

The commanding officer at Cambridge has given the regulars leave, who were taken priſoners, either to go to Boſton and join their reſpective regiments, or have liberty to work in the country for thoſe who would employ them. In conſequence of which thoſe who were confined in this town, fifteen in number, heartily requeſted to be employed by the people, not chooſing to return to their regiments to fight againſt their American brethren, though ſome of them expreſſed their willingneſs to ſpill their blood in defence of their King *in a righteous cauſe*. They all ſet out yeſterday for different towns.

One Mansfield, a breeches maker in Boſton, who went out with the troops in the late engagement, was in the ſkirmiſh fired at by the regulars through miſtake, they taking him to be one of our men. The ball entered his neck, and came out of his mouth.—*Wretches like him often meet their juſt reward.*

CAMBRIDGE, *May* 12.

We hear that a certain reſpectable Aſſembly hath declared General Gage to be an inveterate enemy to this country; that his writs, lately iſſued for calling a General Aſſembly, are to be diſregarded; and that no obedience ought to be paid to him as Governor of this colony.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 25.

Yeſterday the Hon. Peyton Randolph, Eſq; ſet out for Williamſburgh, in Virginia, to attend the Aſſembly, of which he is Speaker. And the Hon. John Hancock, Eſq; was elected Preſident of the Congreſs.

Extract of a letter from London, March 13, 1775.

"I did myſelf the pleaſure of writing you the firſt of this month, and then ſent you a copy of ſuch part of the Earl of Dunmore's letter to Lord Dartmouth, as *had* been laid before both Houſes of Parliament; ſince which time I have had an opportunity of knowing the ſecret part of his Lordſhip's letter, which was *not* laid before Parliament; and as it particularly marks his character, as Governor of Virginia, in reference to the good people of that brave colony, and will, I truſt, be ſo inſtructive to the members of their Houſe of Burgeſſes, as never hereafter to confide in him, but to conſider and treat him as their confirmed enemy. I beg that you will uſe the beſt and ſpeedieſt manner to communicate it to them, as I pledge myſelf to you for the truth of the information.—After Lord Dunmore had given his uncandid repreſentation of Virginia, as tranſmitted to you on the firſt of this month, he proceeded warmly to recommend to Lord Dartmouth, that ſome men of war ſhould be ſtationed in Cheſepeak Bay, to prevent the Virginians from carrying on any external trade except with this country; and that all communication might be cut off between them and the northern colonies, he adviſed that ſome ſloops or tenders ſhould be placed in Cheſter and Saſſafras rivers; and, as he obſerved, the Council as well as the Houſe of Burgeſſes, and almoſt every perſon of fortune and conſideration in the colony, except the Attorney General, were as deeply engaged as the inferior planters in factious aſſociations and plans of reſiſtance, great outrages and diſorders would ſoon take place among them, from the want of a regular diſtribution of law. And therefore he ſtrongly urged the King's Miniſters, as a ſure method to *increaſe* theſe diſorders, and which, in the end, he aſſerted could not fail to produce petitions from the rich, praying the protection of this legiſlature, that his Majeſty would, without delay, *order* himſelf, and all the other ex-

ecutive officers of Virginia *to withdraw from thence.* This, I faithfully aſſure you, is the ſecret counſel of Lord Dunmore. Can you therefore, my dear Sir, wonder that adminiſtration do perſevere in their ruinous and deſpotic ſyſtem of American politics? Be you firm, however, in your wiſe reſolutions of *non-importation*, *non-exportation* and *non-conſumption*; and to theſe add an immediate accompliſhment in the art of war; and, in the end, you will eſtabliſh the rights of America upon an immoveable baſis. But you muſt *firſt* make the luxurious proud people of this kingdom *feel* the want of your commerce and affection, before they will do you any degree of juſtice."

Laſt night, between nine and ten o'clock, a number of men, armed and unarmed, attempted to reſcue the priſoner under ſentence of death for counterfeiting the fifty ſhillings bills of this province, dated the firſt of October, 1773. Previous to their deſperate attempt, they went to the ſhop of Mr. Biſſell, a ſmith in Third-ſtreet, which they broke open, when ſeveral of them clapped their bayonets to the breaſt of one of his ſervants, and carried off three ſledge hammers, with which, and a large crow-bar, they endeavoured to force open the door of the jail and that of the cellar, and fired ſeveral times into the keyhole of the former, in hopes of driving off the lock. But they were diſappointed in their raſh and wild attempt, for the drums beating to arms, the inhabitants aſſembled in great numbers, who, with their uſual ſpirit and alacrity, ſecured three of the rioters, and diſperſed the reſt. Nothing could equal the zeal of the people to preſerve inviolate the civil authority at theſe perilous times.

In CONGRESS, *Wedneſday, May* 17, 1775.

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY,

THAT all exportations to Quebec, Nova-Scotia, the iſland of St. John's, Newfoundland, Georgia, except the pariſh of St. John's, and to Eaſt and Weſt Florida immediately ceaſe, and that no proviſions of any kind or other neceſſaries be furniſhed to the Britiſh fiſheries on the American coaſts, until it be otherwiſe determined by the Congreſs. *A true copy from the minutes.*

CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

Etymology of the word YANKEE.

WHEN the New-England colonies were firſt ſettled, the inhabitants were obliged to fight their way againſt many nations of Indians. They found but little difficulty in ſubduing them all, except one tribe who were know by the name of the Yankoos, which ſignifies *invincible*. After the waſte of much blood and treaſure, the Yankoos were at laſt ſubdued by the New-Englandmen. The remains of this nation (agreeable to the Indian cuſtom) transferred their name to their conquerors. For awhile they were called Yankoos; but from a corruption, common to names in all languages, they got through time the name of Yankees. A name which we hope will ſoon be equal to that of a Roman, or an *ancient* Engliſhman.

☞ Genteel BOARDING and LODGINGS to be had in a public Part of the City, on reaſonable Terms. Inquire of the Printer.

To all whom it may concern.

WHEREAS ANN DOUGLASS, to whom I was lawfully married, hath, without any Fault of mine, eloped from my Bed, and been taken in crim. Con. with others, this is, therefore, to deſire all Perſons not to countenance her, I being determined not to pay any Debts ſhe may contract. WILLIAM DOUGLASS.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.

LEFT this Morning in the Neceſſary at Hamilton's Wharf, A SILVER WATCH, with a China Face, a Silver waſhed Chain and Seal, the Stone dropped out, and an Iron Hook to hang her up. The Maker's Name James Brickton, London, No. 4040. Whoever brings it to the Printer hereof ſhall have the above Reward.

☞ All Watchmakers, and others, are deſired to ſtop her if ſhe is offered for Sale.

Juſt PUBLSHED (Price 1s. 6d.)

By Robert Bell and Benjamin Towne,

THE CHRONICLE OF THE KINGS OF ENGLAND, from the Reign of William the Conqueror, firſt King of England, down to his preſent Majeſty George III. containing a true Hiſtory of their Lives, and the Character which they ſeverally ſuſtained, whether in Church and State, in the Field, or in private Life.

This Book, though publiſhed under the fictitious Title of Nathan Ben-Saddi, was wrote by the ingenious Author of the ECONOMY of HUMAN LIFE, and has gone through almoſt every Preſs in Europe.

JOHN and CLEMENT BIDDLE have for Sale, at their Store in Market-ſtreet, a Quantity of very good LONG-ISLAND FLAX, SPERMACETI CANDLES, Whalebone, Maryland Shad and Herrings, Durham PIG and BAR IRON.

Alſo LONDON BROWN and ſome other faſhionable Colours of SUPERFINE CLOTHS and TRIMMINGS.

EXCELLENT Antigua RUM, Muſcovado SUGAR, MELASSES, ſuperfine and common FLOUR, to be ſold by JONATHAN DAWES and Brothers, at their Store in Water-ſtreet.

WANTS EMPLOY,

A Middle aged MAN, who has been uſed to the Buſineſs of a Clerk, both in Shop, Store, &c. has been for Years in the Occupation of a School-maſter; he underſtands Gardening, and can act as Houſe-Steward, can be well recommended, and would be glad to ſerve any Gentleman, in either Capacity, in Town or Country. Inquire of the Printer.

Choice GLOUCESTER CHEESE

TO be SOLD by HENRY DAUGHERTY, at his GROCERY STORE at Cuthbert's Wharf, next to Willing and Morris's. †

Darby Township, Cheſter County, May 16, 1775.

ALL Perſons are forbid to truſt my Wife Margaret, as I will pay no Debts of her contracting.

DAVID TWELLS.

*** She is ſuppoſed to be harboured about Barnhill *

Imported by HOWELL and DOUGLASS,

And to be ſold at their STORE in *Water-ſtreet*, between *Walnut* and *Cheſnut* Streets, lately occupied by Mr. *Zebulon Rudolph*, deceaſed,

JAMAICA Spirit in Hogſheads and Porter Caſks; beſt *Muſcovado* Sugars in Hogſheads and Tierces, Pimento, Tar, and Hemp.

Juſt imported five hundred Cow Hides, in the Brig *Betſey*, *J. Douglaſs* Maſter, from *Jamaica*. Said Veſſel is expected to ſail in eight Days for *Kingſton*. For Freight or Paſſage apply to *Howell* and *Douglaſs*.

Juſt arrived in the Ship Ann, Capt. Fortin, from Briſtol,
A NUMBER of healthy Men and Women SERVANTS, among whom are Tradeſmen, alſo Sawyers, Footmen, Labourers, &c. whoſe Times are to be diſpoſed of by WILLIAM FISHER, and SON. They may be ſeen at Mrs. Cryder's, the Golden Swan, in Third-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, May 3, 1775.

PROPOSALS

For Printing by SUBSCRIPTION,

The PRUSSIAN EVOLUTIONS

In actual Engagements,

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Vol. I.] SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1775. [Num. 54.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

[*Continued from page* 211.]

Extracts from the CHARGE given to the Graduates by the Provoſt.

Gentlemen,

"CUSTOM requires that I ſhould now take leave of you with a ſhort addreſs for your future conduct in life; and it gives me great ſatisfaction that you have anticipated much of what I might ſay on the preſent occaſion, having publicly avowed your principles, and pledged yourſelves to your country for its ſervice. I have therefore determined rather to refreſh your memories with a few *old* * leſſons than to deliver much that is *new*; becauſe I wiſh all America to know that the doctrines propagated here, long before the preſent day, are not, however, unſuitable to it. And that theſe doctrines have been as follows, I can appeal to the teſtimony of many worthy ſons of this Seminary, who now bear a capital part in our preſent animated ſtruggle for public happineſs."

"In the firſt place, then, we have always endeavoured to convince you that the relation you bear to Jeſus Chriſt ſheds the brighteſt luſtre round the human character; and that in his ſchool only you can compleat your wiſdom. All arts, all ſciences, all eloquence, all philoſophy, which would lead you to neglect this divine and ſaving ſyſtem of knowledge, are but vain and empty."

"But I need not enlarge farther with regard to your religious conduct; and ſhall paſs on to a few things reſpecting your conduct in civil life. And you will remember that this has been our conſtant maxim——

"That the government of your country is a government of *laws*, founded on reciprocal obligations between the *Governors* and the *governed*; where your liberties, your lives, your property, depend not on the will of *one* man, nor of a number of men; but on the known and eſtabliſhed rules of *juſtice*, even your *equals* being your judges. On this ſubject we have endeavoured to lead your attention to the hiſtory of empires, that you might trace the cauſes of their FALL; and the virtuous ſigh hath often ſwelled our boſoms when we have conſidered in how few places of the world, civil liberty, the Chriſtian religion in its purity, and the principles of toleration, are to be found. Although the ways of providence are hard to ſcan, yet when we have obſerved that theſe mighty bleſſings, refuſing all fellowſhip with corruption, venality and debaſement of thought, have been travelling from clime to clime, and from people to people — a fond belief has ſeized us — that future æras of renown are yet reſerved for this American world, in its turn. There is nothing criminal in this belief! Nay we have not only wiſhed you to indulge it in the heart, but even work it up into a ſtrong and *enthuſiaſtic perſuaſion*; thinking it might be to you as a portion of divine Spirit, animating you in every action, and inſpiring you with a noble perſeverance amidſt the worſt that can happen. Our leſſons to you have therefore run in the following ſtrain.

"Since you are thus perſuaded that there is yet a great and mighty fabrick to be built up in this your native land; and ſince, when the preſent ſet of maſter workmen ſhall be no more, it may be your lot to ſucceed to their patriot toils; we therefore charge you, in the firſt place, to accuſtom yourſelves to induſtry and temperance. Be aſſured that let a man's parts be ever ſo eminent, he will find it difficult to gain confidence, or make a figure in the grand concerns of the community, if he has not firſt made himſelf reſpectable, eaſy and independent, by integrity of conduct and a laudable attention to his own private concerns.— For he who is prodigal of his own, ought not to be truſted with what belongs to another."

"The glory of every country is its liberty, its independency and its improvements in commerce, arts and religion. But, like the worm at the root of Jonah's gourd, ſloth is a ſtrong poiſon, eating out the vitals of all. It exhauſts wealth, enervates power, famiſhes arts, deſtroys religion, and ſells liberty for a morſel of bread."

"Spurn from you, then, betimes all ſloth; and turn a deaf ear to the ſyren charms of Pleaſure. Remember, that it was not by idle hands, or ſupernumerary months; it was not by reclining in the lap of eaſe, or flaunting after vanities unſuitable to their condition—that your induſtrious and honorable anceſtors formed to themſelves theſe goodly habitations in an once uncultivated wilderneſs! Nor is it by ſuch means, that they can be tranſmitted fair and flouriſhing to poſterity."

"It is always too ſoon when a people, who have attained the meridian of their glory, forget thoſe virtuous arts by which they were exalted into importance! But for us, who have not yet half way reached our noon— nay whoſe ſun is but juſt riſing over the mountains, and that with clouded aſpect— I ſay, for us to relax one jot of primitive virtue, or to loiter in the morning of our day—what ſluggards ſhould we be deemed?"

"Let it not offend you, then, when called to look back to the rock from whence you were hewn, and the pit from whence you were digged." Obſerve the ſteps by which your anceſtors roſe into conſideration; and you ſhall ſcarce find one of all the number, that ever attained eminence, but by induſtry in ſome ſettled calling."

"On your firſt entrance upon life, it ſhou'd, therefore, be your buſineſs to make a pauſe—a ſolemn pauſe—at its portal, and conſider that your ſuperior opportunities of knowledge requires ſuperior exertions of virtue. When ſet looſe from the reins of diſcipline, you will be ready to look abroad on the world with conſcious rapture, and the moſt buoyant hopes. The fulneſs of blood, and ſtrength of paſſion, will be apt to bear down that ſober reaſon and cool reflexion, which are

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* *See the* charge *given at the firſt commencement, viz.* 1757; *from which a conſiderable part of this is quoted, and therefore ſhould not have been now republiſhed, if it had not been by deſire, and for the reaſons above aſſigned.*

your beſt guides. At every glance, Elyſian ſcenes, and fairy proſpects, will riſe before you; ſeemingly ſo variegated with pleaſure, that the choice will perplex you!

But be perſuaded that the pleaſures thus to be derived, from purſuing phantom after phantom, expedient after expedient, to keep animal joy alive, till the pall'd ſenſe recoils, and refuſes the hated load—will be found at laſt "a bed ſhorter than a man can ſtretch himſelf upon, and a covering narrower than he can wrap himſelf in." Such pleaſure will only ſeduce you from the path of virtue, drawing you on, through meads of unreal bliſs, to the fool's Paradiſe—a deceitful region, where ſnakes lurk under the graſs——

"And, mid the roſes, fierce repentance rears
"Her horrid creſt"——

But true pleaſure, is to exert the firſt efforts of your reaſon, in conſidering what you are, whence you came, whither you are going, what is given you to do, and how you are prepared to act your part worthily! It is to come forth on the human ſtage, in the ſight of mortal and immortal powers, all energy and action; rejoicing to fill the ſphere aſſigned you with diligence and dignity.

Thus animated—thus panting after virtue and excellence—ſhould your country call; ſhould you perceive the *corruptors* or *corrupted* ſtealing upon the unguarded hour of *liberty*, and undermining the civil or religious principles of your country—*then* will a holy jealouſy ſeize your whole frame! You will be all eye, and ear, and heart, and voice and hand, in a cauſe ſo glorious! You will let the world know that *liberty* is your unconquerable delight, and that you are ſworn foes to every ſpecies of bondage, either of body or of mind!

In this work, your utmoſt efforts, the ſacrifice of every private advantage, will leave no ſting behind, but yield matter of eternal exultation! For certainly, if their be any thing in this world ſuited to the native greatneſs of the human mind, and worthy of contention—it muſt be to aſſert the cauſe of truth and virtue; to ſupport the fundamental rights of mankind, and to ſtrive for the conſtitution of your country, and a government of *laws* freely conſented to by yourſelves!

While ſuch objects are in view, dangers will not daunt a good man. But where the voice of public virtue and public liberty calls, thither will he follow, whether to life or to death! With a manly and intrepid ſpirit, with a fervent and enlightened zeal, he will perſevere to the laſt, even although his country ſhould be blind to his virtue; knowing it often happens that—

"The ſuns of glory pleaſe not till they ſet—"

Theſe, gentlemen, are the leſſons which you, and thoſe that have gone before you have, for many years, received *here*. Could I now entertain a ſentiment repugnant to them, I ſhould deem myſelf unworthy to ſtand in this place. And ſo long as ſuch ſentiments are propagated in this Seminary, I truſt it will continue to enjoy the countenance of good men; as I am ſure it will enjoy your countenance, on this account, as well as from the remembrance of paſt favours.

Sure I am, too, that it was as a Seminary calculated for the advancement of thoſe ſacred principles, that * I recommended it to the encouragement of good and benevolent men in the parent country; and the munificence of their benefactions, on that occaſion, lead me fondly to believe that the propagation of thoſe principles, in the remoteſt parts of the empire, was their ardent wiſh. The remembrance of that kindneſs cannot eaſily be torn from a grateful heart; and it is with reluctauce we lift up our voice among thoſe that complain.

Oh Britain! ſhall it ever be ſaid that the laurels, which have ſo long bloomed arround thy brow, ſhall be withered by a policy, that would degrade, beneath the rank of freemen, *millions* ſprung from your own loins, and inheriting your own ſpirit, from the time that your ſpirit exalted you above the ſurrounding nations? Can honor, virtue, public ſafety, dignity of ſentiment, any laudable or liberal principle, ever dictate this? Rome, in all her glory, was never called to ſuch an illuſtrious work as now lies before you!—to enlarge the ſphere of *Proteſtaniſm*; to encreaſe the number of free ſtates and commuities; to propagate the arts of peace and civilization; to bind together all the members of a great empire, in one golden chord of mutual love and mutual benefits; and, in ſhort, to bid other *Britains* riſe, in other climes, to the remoteſt verge of the habitable world!

Theſe are the true ways of advancing and ſupporting power, and would to God that all who are clothed with it, would, conſider it as given only for theſe divine purpoſes, ere the irrevocable decree of deſtruction ſhall go finally forth!

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* *The language of the* Royal Brief, *for a national collection, and of the addreſs to the people of England, which accompanied it, was as follows—*

The kind Providence of God ſeems to have great things in view at this time, by calling the Britiſh nation to the poſſeſſion of the moſt important part of America; and the greateſt of all the glories that can accrue to this kingdom, from a dominion ſo widely extended, will be to make uſe of the opportunities thereby given her, for the advancement of divine knowledge, and to be found a choſen inſtrument, in theſe latter days, for calling new *and heretofore unexplored countries to the enjoyment of every thing that can exalt humanity, at a time when ſo many of the* old *have fallen back into their original barbarity. Should we become indifferent in this reſpect, and begin to conſider our vaſt* American Settlements *as giv n to us merely for advancing our* ſecular *intereſts, and not for increaſing the number of* Proteſtants *and* Freemen, *we may have reaſon to fear, that Providence would leave us to ourſelves, and raiſe up worthier inſtruments for accompliſhing its own eternal purpoſes of love towards thoſe ſo long benighted regions!"*

WHEREAS there is a new and convenient FERRY erected at the Foot of CALLOWHILL Street, upon Delaware River, in the NORTHERN LIBERTIES of the City of PHILADELPHIA, and kept by the Subſcriber for the tranſporting of Paſſengers, Cattle and Carriages, from thence to COOPERS FERRIES. Since fat Cattle are often brought from the JERSIES, and Experience has evinced how dangerous it is to land them in the City, which can be tranſported at any Time or Tide without the leaſt Hazard of touching the Bar, particularly in the Winter; and as Perſons, who croſs the Ferries at SCHUYLKILL, having Buſineſs in the JERSIES, by croſſing the Commons may avoid the Trouble of going through the City, he flatters himſelf the Public will encourage the Undertaking.

All Perſons, who will be kind enough to favour the Subſcriber with their Cuſtom, may depend upon being ſupplied with every Accommodation becoming a Tavern. And Market People, who will land their Marketing there, ſhall have as good a Chance of ſelling as at any other Market; and what they cannot ſell, will be ſent and brought to Market at the ſame Rate as at any other Ferry.

JESSE WILLIAMSON.

Philadelphia, May 11, 1775.

WANTS A PLACE.

AS a WET NURSE, a Woman with a good breaſt of Milk. Inquire of the Printer.

LONDON, *March 27.*

The Miniſter, we hear, has it in contemplation to eſtabliſh a government on the Miſſiſippi, which is a moſt admirable ſituation, and will neceſſarily open a cloſe connexion with the wealthy provinces of Spaniſh America, which ſtand greatly in need of our manufacturers.

Our court at this inſtant is not unlike the times of James the firſt, and the Spaniſh villain Gondamar, who obliged, by bribery, the very women to ſuit their public converſation to his politics: But having omitted a preſent to the Lady Jacobs, ſhe reſented it, and inſtead of returning his ſalute from the window, ſhe only gaped at him. He deſired to know the meaning; ſhe replied, ſhe had a mouth to ſtop as well as other ladies. Is not Lord North under obligations of more ſuch ſtoppages than he hath ability to perform?

HOUSE of COMMONS, *March 27.*

THIS day the Houſe was well attended. At three o'clock Mr. Rice was ſent with a meſſage to the Houſe of Lords, deſiring an immediate conference with their Lordſhips in the painted chamber. The managers names were then called over, and having gone to the conference, and being returned, Lord North reported, that they had left the bill with their Lordſhips for reſtraining the trade and prohibiting the fiſhery of Maſſachuſetts Bay, &c. on the Banks of Newfoundland, together with the reaſons for the Commons having diſagreed to ſome of the amendments made to ſaid bill by their Lordſhips.

At half after four Mr. Hartly roſe and explained, after reciting them, the intended objects and extent of his four motions, all directed to procuring from America aids as heretofore, by royal requiſition. It, he ſays, will be evident, that if the preſent propoſitions are over ruled, whatever charges of inſincerity may be made againſt America, it will no longer remain doubtful for a minute to whom latent deſigns may be with juſtice imputed.

He was ſeconded by Sir Cecil Wray, and anſwered by Lord North, who declined giving any ſpecific or direct anſwer to the concluſion drawn by Mr. Hartly.

The queſtion was put at half after ſeven o'clock, which paſſed in the negative without a diviſion.

March 30.

At three o'clock Lord North moved for the order of the day, to receive the report of the amendments made in the Committee to the bill for reſtraining the commerce of the colonies of New Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and South-Carolina. The Houſe was very full, and long debates was expected, but nothing was ſaid but a few words by Capt. Luttrell, who condemned the principle of the bill throughout, and ventured to foretel that it would anſwer no good purpoſe but one, that of bringing diſgrace and ruin to its framers and abettors.

Lord North after replying ſhortly, and defending the bill on the old ground of neceſſity, offering a clauſe to extend the bill to the counties of Newcaſtle, Kent, and Suſſex, on Delaware. The clauſe was contained in the following words, "That during the continuance of this act no goods ſhall be ſhipped from Newcaſtle, Kent, and Suſſex, on Delaware, but to the places therein before mentioned." A few obſervations were then made upon the extraordinary mode of proceedure, unprecedented and unknown in the annals of Parliament, that of condemning people unheard, nay even without inquiry. The clauſe, however, with the other amendments, being read a ſecond time, were agreed to by the houſe without any farther oppoſition; and the bill was ordered to be engroſſed, and read a third time on Monday next.

WORCESTER *(Maſſachuſetts-Bay) May 17.*

Lord Piercy had not taken poſſeſſion of Mr. Hancock's houſe, in Boſton, when our lateſt advices came away.

CAMBRIDGE, *May 18.*

A terrible fire broke out in Boſton about nine o'clock laſt evening, and raged a long time. We hear it began juſt above the draw-bridge, and burnt along the town dock. A great number of buildings are doubtleſs conſumed; but it is not poſſible to collect the particulars for this paper.

Laſt Wedneſday Captain Andrews arrived at Marblehead from Halifax, and we hear he brings intelligence that twenty tons of hay, being about to be ſhipped from thence for the uſe of the miniſterial army in Boſton, the people found means to ſet it on fire, by which it was near all happily conſumed.

On Wedneſday morning, the 10th inſtant, died at Newtown, near Newbury, JEREMIAH LEE, Eſq; of Marblehead, a member of the Honorable Committee of Safety, one of the moſt eminent merchants on this continent, and a diſtinguiſhed, reſolute aſſertor and defender of the liberties of his oppreſſed and much injured country. We hear he has left the province a legacy of two thouſand pounds ſterling.

HARTFORD, *May 22.*

The General Aſſembly of this colony, in their preſent ſeſſion have directed the following method of application for payment of the money due to the militia, for attendance and exerciſe, in obedience to a law of this colony paſſed in ſaid Aſſembly laſt October, viz.

The clerk of each company to deliver duplicate rolls of ſuch as have performed ſaid duty to the chief officer in ſaid company, and he to preſent them to two aſſiſtants, or juſtices of the peace, who are to examine, approve and endorſe ſaid rolls, and return one to ſaid officer, with an order drawn in his favour on the colony treaſurer, for the ſum allowed on ſuch roll.

We hear that the ſix regiments of volunteers, ordered to be raiſed by the General Aſſembly of this colony, for the defence of the ſame, are all filled, and wait only for marching orders. The greateſt part of thoſe deſtined for Boſton, are now on their march for the head quarters at Cambridge.——The Company from Farmington, under the command of Capt. Noadiah Hooker, paſſed through this town for that placeon Thurſday laſt; and on Saturday a company from Middletown, commanded by Major —— Meigs; and Col. Samuel Wylly's company, of this place, are ordered to march on Thurſday next. May GOD preſerve them, and make them VICTORIOUS!

PHILADELPHIA, *May 27.*

On Thurſday laſt a Gold Medal was adjudged, by the Profeſſor of Chemiſtry in the College of Philadelphia, to Mr. WILLIAM REED of Georgia, for his extenſive and accurate knowledge of that branch of medicine.

Yeſterday arrived the ſhip America, M'Cay, from Londonderry, and brig Sea Nymph, Moore, from South-Carolina.

COMMITTEE CHAMBER, *May 27, 1775.*

Reſolved, That Mr. George Robotham has very fully and candidly ſatisfied this Committee touching his intended voyage in the ſchooner Polly, fully removed any doubts reſpecting his being bound to Newfoundland, and has approved himſelf to this Committee as a friend to the public cauſe.

J. B. SMITH.

Dr. AUCHMUTY's *letter to Capt.* MONTRESOR, *Chief Engineer at Boſton.*

My dear Sir, *New-York, April* 19, 1775.

YESTERDAY Capt. Coupar arrived from London. Rivington I conclude will have all the news in his paper, but for fear you ſhould not get his paper in time, I ſend you ſome extracts from a letter I received from undoubted authority, which may be depended upon. It is dated London, March the 4th, 1775.

" I congratulate you heartily on the ſpirited and prudent conduct of your Aſſembly. Their proceedings are univerſally applauded by the people of this country. Envy dares not liſp againſt them, and faction hides its face with ſhameful diſappointment. Purſue the ſame path, and your province will be honoured with every mark of diſtinction from this country. His Majeſty is already diſpoſed to grant you every honourable favour that can be propoſed. I am happy that the clergy under your direction have conducted themſelves ſo prudently and ſucceſsfully, and hope that the church, for the labour of her ſons, will not be forgotten.

The reſolution ſuggeſted by Lord North, will, I flatter myſelf, have an happy effect at New-York. It propoſes to the colonies all they can reaſonably aſk. They deſired to be taxed by their own repreſentatives; it will be granted them. Leave it to our Aſſemblies (they ſaid) and we will ſufficiently tax ourſelves, and contribute to the common expences. The parliament accepts the promiſes, and invites them by this reſolution to propoſe what they will give and grant for the neceſſary contingencies of the ſtate, and their own civil eſtabliſhment, while they fulfil their engagements, Parliament will not interfere to tax them; when they refuſe to bear a part in ſupporting the common burthen, the ſupreme legiſlature will compel the delinquent colony to its duty. Thus every reaſonable indulgence is offered to you, and every neceſſary power reſerved to Parliament. If you reject this propoſition of peace and reconciliation, the nation will be convinced that you are determined to agree on no terms of accommodation. The armament which will ſpeedily embark for Boſton will convince the refractory among you, that this nation will not be trifled with. It is uncertain who will be your Governor, the King being reſolved to appoint one himſelf, Governor Martin of North-Carolina is talked of."

Thus I have given you all the news that I at preſent know, which may be depended upon. Coupar ſays, that thirty odd ſail of tranſports ſailed for Ireland the ſame day with him; and that many more tranſports were taken up daily. This is terrible news for my poor diſtreſſed, oppreſſed, injured countrymen. I muſt own I was born among the ſaints and rebels, but it was my misfortune. Where are your Congreſſes now? What ſay Hancock, Adams, and all their rebellious followers? Are they ſtill bold? I trow not.

We have lately been plagued with a raſcally Whig Mob here, but they have effected nothing, only Sears the King was reſcued at the jail door. He was ordered there by the magiſtrates upon his refuſing to give bail for being guilty of miſdemeanors, &c. Our magiſtrates have not the ſpirit of a louſe; however, I prognoſticate, it will not be long before he is handled by authority. I am, &c.

SAMUEL AUCHMUTY.

A SONG. *To the tune of* "The echoing Horn."

HARK! 'tis freedom that calls, come, patriots, awake!
To arms, my brave boys, and away;
'Tis honor, 'tis virtue, 'tis LIBERTY calls,
And upbraids the too tedious delay.
What pleaſure we find in purſuing our foes,
Thro' blood and thro' carnage we'll fly;
Then follow, we'll ſoon overtake them, hazza!
The tyrants are ſeiz'd on, they die!
Triumphant returning, with freedom ſecur'd,
Like men we'll be joyful and gay;
With our wives, and our friends, we will ſport, love and drink,
And loſe the fatigues of the day.
'Tis freedom alone gives a reliſh to mirth,
But oppreſſion all happineſs ſours;
It will ſmooth life's dull paſſage, 'twill ſlope the deſcent,
And ſtrew the way over with flowers.

WANTED,

A GOOD FIFER. Any Perſon deſerving that Character, ſhall receive proper Encouragement by applying to Lieut. John Keppele, of Capt. Little's Light Infantry Company of the ſecond Battalion. 2‡

WANTS EMPLOY,

A Middle aged MAN, who has been uſed to the Buſineſs of a Clerk, both in Shop, Store, &c. has been for Years in the Occupation of a Schoolmaſter; he underſtands Gardening, and can act as Houſe-Steward, can be well recommended, and would be glad to ſerve any Gentleman, in either Capacity, in Town or Country. Inquire of the Printer.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.

LEFT this Morning in the Neceſſary at Hamilton's Wharf, A SILVER WATCH, with a China Face, a Silver waſhed Chain and Seal, the Stone dropped out, and an Iron Hook to hang her up. The Maker's Name James Brickton, London, No. 4040. Whoever brings it to the Printer hereof ſhall have the above Reward.

☞ All Watchmakers, and others, are deſired to ſtop her if ſhe is offered for Sale.

Philadelphia, May 9, 1775.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, living in Second-ſtreet, the 8th Inſtant, an Engliſh Servant Man named John David, by Trade a Hair Dreſſer, about 22 Years of Age, near five Feet five Inches high, of a dark Complexion, down Look, and ſpeaks ſlow. He had on, when he went away, a Beaver Hat about half worn, a gray Surtout Coat, light blue Body Coat, brown Cloth Jacket, light coloured Cloth Breeches, ſpeckled Stockings, half worn Shoes, with Steel Buckles. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Runaway, and brings him to his Maſter, ſhall have TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward.

THOMAS WIER, Hair Dreſſer.

EXCELLENT Antigua RUM, Muſcovado SUGAR, MELASSES, ſuperfine and common FLOUR, to be ſold by JONATHAN DAWES and Brothers, at their Store in Water-ſtreet.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by BENJAMIN TOWNE, in *Front-Street*, near the *London Coffee-Houſe*, where Subſcriptions for this Paper are taken in at TEN SHILLINGS the Year, THREE SHILLINGS the Quarter, the Money to be paid at the Time of ſubſcribing; or two Pennies each Number. All Manner of Printing is performed with Fidelity, Care, and Deſpatch at the ſaid Office.

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Vol. I.] TUESDAY, MAY 30, 1775. [Num. 55.

LONDON, *March* 28.

The following is an authentic copy of the petition of the North-American merchants, preſented to his Majeſty on Thurſday laſt, by Meſſrs. Lane, Molleſon, and Bridgen.

To the KING's Moſt Excellent Majeſty.

The humble addreſs and petition of the merchants, traders, and others of the city of London, concerned in the commerce of North-America.

WE your Majeſty's dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the merchants, traders, and others, concerned in the commerce of North-America, beg leave to approach and humbly to lay before your Majeſty thoſe grievances, from the weight of which we are obliged to ſeek refuge in your royal wiſdom and juſtice. An application of this extraordinary nature, we hope, will not be attributed to any deſign on our part to diſturb your Majeſty's government, but to our preſent uncommon ſufferings, the ſeverity of which is aggravated by the proſpect of future calamities.

We are conſtrained, with very deep concern, to obſerve, that the miniſters of your Majeſty have, for ſome years paſt, adopted a new mode of government with regard to the colonies; a mode which has created great diſquietude in the minds of your Majeſty's American ſubjects, and has been productive of repeated interruptions of the valuable commerce carried on between this country and America. An evil of ſuch magnitude awakes us from that ſilence which we have hitherto obſerved, in confidence that your Majeſty's miniſters, perceiving the effect of this fatal innovation, would revert at length to thoſe wiſe regulations by which the government of the colonies had been ſucceſsfully adminiſtred. In the meaſures of late purſued, we have the unhappineſs to find that experience has been diſregarded; and that the miſchiefs reſulting from this error, which by the application of ſeaſonable and moderate remedies might have been prevented, have been ſuffered to grow to a degree of alarming inveteracy. The interruption of commerce, the diſtreſs of manufactorers, the diminution of your Majeſty's revenues, are miſchiefs which are loſt in the contemplations of your Majeſty's ſubjects in America, and the horrors of a civil war.

If the ſubjects of your Majeſty in North-America have been led into any acts of extravagance, we confide in your Majeſty's juſtice to explain their preſent proceedings by that loyalty which has diſtinguiſhed them upon former occaſions. Your Majeſty will eſtimate their conduct by the integrity of their intentions; and if they have been betrayed by repeated provocation, or exceſſive puniſhment into any meaſures which may be reproved, your Majeſty will impute them to their true cauſe, and will make a juſt diſtinction between the turbulence of a faction, and the eager contentions of a free people.

To enforce this ſyſtem of ſeverity towards the colonies, an act has been paſſed by both Houſes of Parliament, and is now awaiting your Majeſty's royal aſſent; 'To reſtrain the trade and commerce of the province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay and New-Hampſhire, and the colonies of Connecticut and Rhode-Iſland, and Providence plantations, in North-America, to Great Britain, Ireland, and the Britiſh iſlands in the Weſt-Indies; and to prohibit ſuch provinces and colonies from carrying on any fiſhery on the banks of Newfoundland, &c."

By the operation of this act, many thouſands of your Majeſty's ſubjects in thoſe provinces, bereft of their occupation, and in vain deſirous of exerting their uſual induſtry, will either remain a burthen to the community, or ſuffer themſelves to be hurried away by a ſpirit of enterpriſing deſpair. The loſs they will ſuſtain by the interruption of ſo valuable a branch of their commerce, will be aggravated by the want of proviſions which they derive from that ſource. Their minds, already too much irritated, will be ſtill more inflamed; and to their other cauſes of diſcontent will be added the ſtrong and irreſiſtible impulſe of famine. So forcible an incentive it is ſcarcely to be ſuppoſed that human nature can withſtand. The moſt moderate will at length give way to the impatience of complaint; the moſt loyal will forget their duty in the ſevere conflict of obedience and neceſſity.

We are ſenſible indeed, from the imperfect inſtitution of human judicatures, that it is not poſſible in all caſes to diſcriminate the innocent from the guilty. But no arguments, in our apprehenſion, can juſtify a mode of puniſhment that involves thouſands, who confeſſedly are not guilty of the offence for which it is inflicted; a puniſhment that is not to be averted by the future deportment of the unfortunate perſons who are the innocent victims of it, but which may be entailed upon them for ever by the perſevering reſiſtance of their neighbours.

The impolicy of this act, we apprehend, will afford an argument no leſs weighty to induce your Majeſty to withhold your aſſent from it. It muſt be admitted, if the European market could be ſupplied by the merchants of Great-Britain or Ireland, that it cannot be ſupplied upon the ſame terms, and conſequently that it will create an opening for the French to interfere and rival us in that beneficial commerce. Nor can it be urged that they are prevented from ſo doing by the limits to which their fiſhery is confined; for it is not improbable but that they may take a ſufficient quantity of fiſh within their own limits to ſupply the European market; and even if that were not the caſe, they would undoubtedly effect it by other means. Whatever reliance may be placed in theory upon the invincible lines drawn by treaty, as the boundaries of their right of fiſhery, we are well acquainted, by experience, how eaſily thoſe limits are eluded or tranſgreſſed. But if this profitable branch of trade ſhould be once interrupted, it will be as a river diverted from its courſe, and will either loſe itſelf entirely, or wander into new channels, from whence no human effort can recal it.

We therefore moſt humbly pray your Majeſty to withhold your royal aſſent from an act which is no leſs repugnant to good policy than juſtice. We acknowledge the many bleſſings which we and our anceſtors have enjoyed under the Princes of your Majeſty's illuſtrious Houſe; and feeling an unfeigned ſatisfaction in the paternal regard, which your Majeſty has repeatedly expreſſed for the welfare and happineſs of all your ſubjects, with the greater confidence we intreat the exertion of that juſt and neceſſary prerogative, which the

conſtitution has wiſely placed in your Majeſty's hands. Permit us at the ſame time to expreſs our wiſhes that you Majeſty may temper with clemency thoſe rigorous meaſures with which your American ſubjects are threatened. The benevolence of your Majeſty will inſpire you upon this occaſion, with a recollection of the high deſerts of the anceſtors of this unfortunate people; who, flying from the houſe of bondage, and guided by the ſpirit of freedom and their own enlightened conſcience, traverſed the vaſt ocean, and encountered all the perils of a dreary wilderneſs.

Your Majeſty will contemplate likewiſe the extenſive benefits gradually derived from their patient induſtry and perſeverance; and weighing the great commercial advantages that for many years have accrued to theſe kingdoms from the American colonies, and the dreadful conſequences of the diſorders which now diſtract them, will purſue ſuch lenient meaſures as can alone reſtore true harmony, and promote the happineſs and proſperity of the Britiſh empire.

The late Mr. Nutall, Solicitor of the Treaſury, was one of the moſt extraordinary beings that has been known in his line of life. The diſtinguiſhing circumſtances of his character were intrepidity, unbounded activity, the cleareſt head, with the moſt unpoliſhed manners, with a pliability of parts equal to every exigence; by no means an entertaining companion, yet one whoſe company was ſought after by others, whoſe talents for converſation were of the moſt ſuperior ſtrain. He has been known to fall faſt aſleep in the company of Mr. Pitt, Mr. Pratt (Lords Chatham and Camden) Charles Townſhend, &c. and awake with great delight upon the arrival of Slack, Broughton, and a poſſee of bruiſers. He enjoyed the following offices:

	£.
Solicitor to the Treaſury, worth, on an average,	1300 per ann.
Ditto to the Eaſt India Company, ——	900
Surveyor of the woods to the Dutchy Court of Lancaſter, — — —	650
Surveyor of the lands in ditto, —	400
Commiſſioner of the hackney coaches, -	200
Receiver of ditto, ——	100
	3550

A moſt extraordinary and uncommon petition was lately preſented to the Houſe of Commons by Gregour Drummond, Eſq; one of the Adjutants of the Middleſex militia, ſtating, that by an act of the Scotch parliament in 1663, the clan of Gregour, or M'Gregour, were prohibited from uſing or taking ſaid ſurname in future, and praying that leave may be given to bring in a bill to repeal ſaid act, and be at liberty to reaſſume the names of their families and anceſtors.

We hear that at the ſale of coins, about a fortnight ago at Langford's, an Aquitain halfpenny of Richard I. ſold for four pounds eight ſhillings, and an Aquitain penny of Edward the Black Prince for ten pounds fifteen ſhillings.

KILKENNY, *March* 15. Laſt Monday Chriſtopher Hewetſon and John Hely, Eſqrs. with a party of the horſe commanded by Captain Moſſom, went and ſearched ſeveral houſes in the country for concealed arms, and ſome of thoſe deluded rioters called White Boys, who were wounded in the late attack at Ballyragget; they arrived at the caſtle of Turbrid near Freſhford, about four o'clock in the evening, and finding the door into the caſtle locked, a party of the men were ordered to break it open, who were thereupon immediately aſſaulted with a continual pelting of ſtones from the caſtle, whereby one of their carabines was broke, and the man narrowly eſcaped being killed. Captain Moſſom then ſurrounded the caſtle with his men, but ſome of the centinels were drove from their poſts by the continual ſhowers of ſtones from the caſtle. On being addreſſed by corporal Proctor, and deſired to ſubmit, they peremptorily refuſed, and in a menacing manner told him, "That they were as well prepared as the army, and that they would rather die than ſubmit, or ſuffer any perſon to ſearch there." This conteſt laſted 'till eleven o'clock at night, when one of the men at the caſtle appeared at a window, and again pelted ſtones at the centinels, and being perceived by one of them, was fired at, and wounded in the ſhoulder; who thereupon ſhortly after cried out for quarters, and deſired to ſpeak with Captain Moſſom; the latter inſtantly attended, but inſtead of a capitulation, was again aſſaulted with a freſh ſhower of ſtones, one of which cut the ſtring of the powder horn which hung at his ſide. At length the anguiſh of the wounded perſon prevailed on the beſieged to ſurrender, when Michael Glindon, James Glindon, and Patrick Brophy, were taken into cuſtody, the latter being the wounded perſon. On ſearching the caſtle, ſome powder and ſhot, ſlugs and ball, together with a broken ſword were found, and the priſoners were conducted to the county jail yeſterday, eſcorted by M. Hewetſon, Captain Moſſom and the troop of horſe under his command. The undaunted behaviour of Capt. Moſſom and his men, as alſo that of the gentlemen of Queen's county, who attended the whole night on this occaſion, in that remote part of the country, cannot be ſufficiently commended.—They would all have ſuffered conſiderably, but for ſome proviſions and refreſhment being ſent them by the neighbouring gentlemen.

LINEN PRINTING, in all its Branches, performed by the Subſcribers,

WHO, for the greater Convenience of carrying on their Buſineſs, are removed from the Three Mile Stone to the White Houſe on Mrs. Maſter's Plantation, left Hand of Fourth-ſtreet Road, one Mile from Philadelphia, where Ladies may have Muſlin, Linen, Cotton, &c. printed at the moſt reaſonable Rates, and in every Reſpect equal to what comes from Europe. All Kinds of Linen or Cotton dyed of durable Nankeen Colour; Bed Quilts and Curtains printed blue, for which Purpoſe Linen that has been worn will do. Ladies chooſing any particular pattern may have it done, though for a ſingle Gown. Handkerchiefs and Mens Waiſtcoats printed.

JOHN WALTERS.
THOMAS BEDWELL.

N. B. At the ſame Place is to be ſold, very reaſonable, ſome MADDER, fit for a Dier's Uſe.

A large Quantity of RIFLES for ſetting an Edge to SCYTHES,

WHICH are found to excel any other Thing yet made Uſe of for that Purpoſe, are now made, and to be ſold, by JOHN FOX, Cutler, at his Shop in Fourth-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet.

Much might be ſaid to recommend them, but the great increaſing Demand ſufficiently proves them to be better and cheaper than any STONES, &c. They are warranted as good as any imported from England, and will be ſold as low. Good Allowance will be made to thoſe who take them to ſell again.

A HOUSE and LOT of GROUND, ſituate in Second-ſtreet, near the New-Market, will be ſold on reaſonable Terms, and the Payment made eaſy. ‡

CAMBRIDGE, *May* 12.

A Spaniſh ſhip of about 150 tons, bound from the Havannah to Cadiz, having loſt her rudder and all her maſts, was met with in great diſtreſs on the Grand Bank, by two Marblehead fiſhing ſchooners, who took up her men, together with a quantity of ſnuff, tobacco, &c. and 23,000 dollars in caſh; all which were brought ſafe into Marblehead on Saturday laſt, but ſoon after taken poſſeſſion of by the Lively man of war.

The following is taken from a manuſcript account of the fire that happened in Boſton laſt Wedneſday night.

"The fire began in the barracks, under the arch formerly improved by Benjamin Davis, about half after eight o'clock, 17th of May. The ſoldiers were receiving ſome cartridges, by which means one took fire, and communicated to many more, which immediately ſet fire to the room. The following is a liſt of ſtores burnt, with the owners names prefixed.

John Hancock, one ſtore and ſhed; Thomas Fayerweather, one ſtore; Benjamin Andrews, two ditto; Edward Gray, one ditto; Joſeph Barrel, one ditto; John Head, one ditto; John Williams, one ditto, with fifty barrels of flour, donation; Heyſlop and Co. one ditto; Andrew Black, one ditto; Nathaniel Carey, one ditto and ſhed; Alexander Hill, one ditto and ſhed; James Ruſſel, Impoſt-office; John Soley, one ſtore; John Sweetſer, one ditto; three ditto at the town dock; ſix ſtores and a cooper's ſhop, owned by Eliakim Hutchinſon; adjoining the town dock, improved for barracks, one ſtore by Elias Thompſon, ſailmaker; two ſtores, leading down to the barracks, improved by Grant Webſter and William Blair. Inſtead of ringing the bells as uſual, the ſoldiers beat to arms, by which the people were in great confuſion, not being uſed to ſuch ſignals in time of fire.

N. B. The inhabitants took particular care to ſave the goods in Mr. Hancock's ſtore."

NEW-YORK, *May* 29.

Friday morning laſt his Majeſty's ſhip the Aſia, George Vandepot, Eſq; arrived here from Boſton, after a paſſage of ſixteen days.

When this ſhip left Boſton no tranſports nor troops had then arrived there either from England or Ireland; but two days after Capt. Vandepot came out, he fell in with ſix tranſports from Engiand, with troops, &c. on board.

Saturday morning laſt an expreſs arrived here from Ticonderoga, in eight days. By him we learn, that Major Arnold deſpatched Mr. Oſwell, with thirty five men, in a ſchooner and ſome batteaus, to take poſſeſſion of a ſloop that lay at St. John's; at the ſame time Capt. Ethan Allan ſet out with eighty men to facilitate the undertaking, and ſtopped on the way for a reinforcement of twenty more; but Mr. Oſwell purſued his ſcheme, took poſſeſſion of the veſſel that lay at St. John's, with all the batteaus, and made fourteen ſoldiers and ſix ſeamen priſoners of war, before Capt. Allan came up; but the latter, contrary to advice, proceeded to St. John's, where he unluckily fell in with two hundred and fifty regulars, that were deſpatched to the ſuccour of Crownpoint and Ticonderoga, and after exchanging a few ſhot, made a good retreat with the loſs of three men only.

An Enſign belonging to one of the regiments in Canada, deſpatched from Governor Carleton to Gen. Gage, was taken priſoner at one of the forts. His deſpatches contained a return of the regulars in Canada, which amounted to no more than ſeven hundred, including thoſe that garriſoned the forts Crownpoint and Ticonderoga.

Major Gen. Woſter, an experienced officer, was to march from New-Haven for Greenwich, within about twelve miles of this province with two thouſand five hundred men, laſt Friday; there to encamp during the ſummer ſeaſon, in order to be at hand to ſupport the city of New-York, in caſe their aſſiſtance ſhould be wanted.

Yeſterday morning Captain Duncan arrived here in ſeven weeks from Newry; by him we have a certain account, that two regiments of foot (part of thoſe deſtined for America) arrived there from Belfaſt, &c. where they had orders to ſtop until the firſt of June; and that it was ſaid, no troops of any kind would embark in Ireland for America before that period.

The Synod of New-York and Philadelphia, at their late meeting in this city, appointed the laſt Thurſday in June to be obſerved by all the congregations under their care, as a day of faſting and prayer, on account of the alarming ſtate of our public affairs. Should the Continental Congreſs appoint a faſt, the Synod have directed that to be obſerved in preference to the day appointed by themſelves, provided it is not more than four weeks diſtant from the laſt Thurſday of June; if at a greater diſtance, they have ordered both days to be kept.

They alſo recommended to all the Congregations in their charge, to ſpend the afternoon of the laſt Thurſday in every month in public prayer, during the continuance of our preſent troubles.

In PROVINCIAL CONGRESS, *at the city of New-York, May* 25, 1775.

WHEREAS the enemies of American liberty are indefatigable in their endeavours to diſunite theſe Colonies; and in proſecuting of this meaſure, evil minded perſons may inſinuate that the northern Colonies have hoſtile intentions againſt our fellow ſubjects in Canada.

Reſolved, That this Congreſs do moſt earneſtly recommend it to all perſons whatſoever, not to commit any hoſtilities againſt the people of that country, and do hereby declare to the world, that we do conſider every ſuch ſtep as infamous and highly inimical to all the Colonies.

Ordered, That the above reſolution be publiſhed.

A true copy of the minutes.

ROBERT BENSON, *Secretary*.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 30.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated May 23.

"A few hours ago a perſon arrived from Boſton, who brings an account that ſeveral tranſports, with a few troops, are arrived at Boſton from Ireland; and likewiſe mentions that the people in Ireland would let no more tranſports take in any proviſion; and the troops of horſe, which were coming out, entirely declined to come; the former occaſioning a ſmall ſkirmiſh, thoſe troops, which were already embarked on board the veſſels, were obliged to diſembark in order to defend themſelves and quell the people, in which fray ſeven officers were killed."

In PROVINCIAL CONGRESS *at* Trenton, NEW-JERSEY, *May* 26, 1775.

THE Continental Congreſs having reſolved unanimouſly,

"That all exportations to Quebec, Nova-Scotia, the iſland of St. John's, Newfoundland, Georgia, except the pariſh of St. John's, and to Eaſt and Weſt Florida, immediately ceaſe, and that no proviſions of any kind, or other neceſſaries, be furniſhed to the Britiſh fiſheries on the American coaſts, until it be otherwiſe determined by the Congreſs."

Reſolved unanimouſly, That this Congreſs earneſtly recommend to the good people of this province, that they do moſt religiouſly adhere to the ſaid reſolution; and that the Secretary publiſh this our Reſolve in one or more of the public news papers. *Signed by order*,

JONATHAN D. SERGEANT, Secretary.

PITCH, Tar, Roſin, and Spirit of Turpentine, to be ſold by ASSHETON and BATCHELOR.

Choice GLOUCESTER CHEESE

TO be SOLD by HENRY DAUGHERTY, at his GROCERY STORE at Cuthbert's Wharf, next to Willing and Morris's. †

Darby Townſhip, Cheſter County, May 16, 1775.

ALL Perſons are forbid to truſt my Wife Margaret, as I will pay no Debts of her contracting.

DAVID TWELLS.

*** She is ſuppoſed to be harboured about Barnhill *

THOMAS DORSEY,

At the STORE lately occupied by *Hubley* and *Graff*, on the Weſt Side of *Front-ſtreet*, five Doors below *Cheſnut-ſtreet*,

SELLS WHOLESALE and RETAIL,

Liſbon, Malaga, Teneriffe, Port, and other WINES,

Old Jamaica Spirits, excellent French Brandy, Weſt India Rum and Molaſſes;

Single refined Loaf Sugar, Lump, Sugarhouſe and Muſcovado ditto;

Coffee, Chocolate, Allſpice, Pepper, Rice and Ginger, Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs and Cinnamon;

Weſton and Country Snuff, Brimſtone, Alum and Copperas

Indigo, Madder, chipt Logwood, Redwood and Fuſtick;

Wrapping Paper, Lamp Oil, Corks, Roſin and Glue.

Alſo Gallon, half Gallon, and Quart Bottles.

Philadelphia, May 9, 1775.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, living in Second-ſtreet, the 8th Inſtant, an Engliſh Servant Man named John David, by Trade a Hair Dreſſer, about 22 Years of Age, near five Feet five Inches high, of a dark Complexion, down Look, andſpeaks ſlow. He had on, when he went away, a Beaver Hat about half worn, a gray Surtout Coat, light blue Body Coat, brown Cloth Jacket, light coloured Cloth Breeches, ſpeckled Stockings, half worn Shoes, with Steel Buckles. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Runaway, and brings him to his Maſter, ſhall have TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward.

THOMAS WIER, Hair Dreſſer.

EXCELLENT Antigua RUM, Muſcovado SUGAR, MELASSES, ſuperfine and common FLOUR, to be ſold by JONATHAN DAWES and Brothers, at their Store in Water-ſtreet.

JOHN and CLEMENT BIDDLE have for Sale, at their Store in Market-ſtreet, a Quantity of very good LONG-ISLAND FLAX, SPERMACETI CANDLES, Whalebone, Maryland Shad and Herrings, Durham PIG and BAR IRON.

Alſo LONDON BROWN and ſome other faſhionable Colours of SUPERFINE CLOTHS and TRIMMINGS.

Philadelphia, May 3, 1775.

PROPOSALS

For Printing by SUBSCRIPTION,

The PRUSSIAN EVOLUTIONS

In actual Engagements,

Both in Platoons, Sub, and Grand DIVISIONS; Explaining all the different Evolutions and Manœuvres in firing ſtanding, advancing and retreating, which were exhibited before his preſent Majeſty May 8, 1769, and before John Duke of Argyle on the Links of Leith, near Edinburgh, in 1771; with ſome Additions ſince that Time, explained with thirty Folio Copper-plates. To which is added the PRUSSIAN MANUAL EXERCISE, alſo the THEORY of the ART of GUNNERY. By Thomas Hanſon, Teacher of the American Militia.

CONDITIONS.

I. The Pruſſian Evolutions will be printed in one Folio Volume, with thirty Copper-plates, and proper Explanations in Letter Preſs.

II. The Price to Subſcribers will be twenty Shillings each Book, ſtitched in Marble Paper.

III. One Dollar Advance, being the firſt Part of the Subſcription Money, to be paid at the Time of ſubſcribing; the other twelve Shillings and Sixpence to be paid at the Delivery of the Book.

IV. As ſoon as a ſufficient Number of Subſcribers are pleaſed to approve of theſe Conditions, the Work will be engraved and put to Preſs, which may be finiſhed in three Weeks Time, and an alphabetical Liſt of the Subſcribers prefixed to the Book.

☞ Subſcriptions are received by John Dickinſon, Eſq; Thomas Mifflin, Eſq; Moſes Franks, Samuel Meredith, John Wilcocks, David Sproat, John Purviance, by the Author, Thomas Hanſon; John Norman, Engraver, in Second-ſtreet, near Spruce-ſtreet; Thomas Nevell, at the Sign of the Carpenters, Hall, Fourth-ſtreet; Benjamin Loxley; Robert Bell, Printer and Bookſeller, in Third-ſtreet; and Benjamin Towne, Printer of this Paper.

WANTS EMPLOY,

A Middle aged MAN, who has been uſed to the Buſineſs of a Clerk, both in Shop, Store, &c. has been for Years in the Occupation of a Schoolmaſter; he underſtands Gardening, and can act as Houſe-Steward, can be well recommended, and would be glad to ſerve any Gentleman, in either Capacity, in Town or Country. Inquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,

A Remarkable good and well ſituated MALT HOUSE, convenient for procuring Barley. Inquire of the Printer.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by BENJAMIN TOWNE, in *Front-Street*, near the *London Coffee-Houſe*, where Subſcriptions for this Paper are taken in at TEN SHILLINGS the Year, THREE SHILLINGS the Quarter, the Money to be paid at the Time of ſubſcribing; or two Pennies each Number. All Manner of Printing is performed with Fidelity, Care, and Deſpatch at the ſaid Office.